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SIXPENCE.

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THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP WHICH WAS DECIDED AT THE 38TH HOLE: SKETCHES AT WESTWARD HO!
BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK REYNOLDS.

The Amateur Golf Championship was won the other day by Mr. John Ball, who beat Mr. Abe Mitchell. The players had to go to the 38th hole, which no couple had ever done before in the final of the event. At this hole, Mr. Mitchell, seeing that he could not

win, caught his ball as it fell, after he had struck it into the air, and so ended the match. Mr. Ball, who is proprietor of the Royal Hotel at Hoylake, thus became Amateur Champion for the eighth time. Mr. Mitchell, who was formerly a gardener, is now a chauffeur.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

TRAGEDY AND NONSENSE

IT is only asserting a commonplace to declare that, commingled with the great events of life, we very frequently find elements which savour of triviality of the purest description. Humour, said a sage of old, follows close on the heels of tragedy, and even in our ordinary life we have many illustrations of the fact that the light side of things may obtrude itself, sometimes as a not unwelcome guest, in the midst of very serious occasions. One is led towards such thoughts by the discussions regarding so-called spiritualistic communications purporting to emanate from the late Mr. W. T. Stead, who perished in the *Titanic*. I regard such discussions as representing, if one may use the word in that connection, the frivolous side of that disaster. One could wait, as I did, in the fullest hope and expectation that the spiritualistic fraternity would make much of Mr. Stead's death, and endeavour with praiseworthy promptitude to persuade the world that they had got into communication with the spirit of the late journalist. It must be admitted the occasion was typical. Mr. Stead, himself an ardent believer in the possibility—I may say, actuality—of communication being established between the living and the dead, his tragic end, and all the other circumstances of the case, favoured the notion that intercourse with the unseen would be at once established. There was no case of unbelievers or sceptics to be dealt with on either side. On the one side Mr. Stead, proprietor of the famous Bureau, and the confidant of "Julia"; and on the other side ardent disciples anxious to be placed in communication with the departed soul—such were typical conditions for successful telepathy between living and dead—and, may one add? equally typical conditions for expecting that to occur which the reports have laid before a waiting world.

The result, as usual, has been *nihil*. What has been done is that certain "mediums" professed to put themselves in communication with the deceased journalist. In their supposed trance-state they assert that they received messages from him. Anything more puerile than the supposed communications it has never been my lot to peruse. Mr. Stead is reported to have told his friends that he was quite free, but not yet attuned to the easy and perfect sending of messages. Later on, it was hoped things would improve in this respect. I suppose there are people who can listen to or read of such trivialities, and depart fully believing in the reality of what any medium may invent; but it is tolerably certain the vast bulk of us have not so far lost our grip of common-sense as to accept such rubbish as evidence of another world's existence, although those who utter it may do so in good faith. Has there ever been sent or given a "spirit message" which has laid before mankind any great fact or truth connected with the hereafter? Has any "spirit" revealed to us what all of us are devoutly anxious to know something definite about—namely, the nature of that after-state of being which forms so prominent a feature of the Christian faith? You have ignorant persons posing as "mediums," publishing forth their ability to communicate with the spirits of those who have gone before, and making a travesty of certain of the most sacred of our emotions and beliefs. And what, may be asked, is the end of it all? Just a collection of vacuous and vapid commonplaces, emanating from the brain-cells of an inventive crank, and possessing about as much value and interest for humanity as the unformed utterances of the babe of a few months old.

Well may a writer in scathing terms speak of these people to whom death has no sacredness, and who treat the great mysteries of the universe as if they were trivialities of the first order: "They have had tables and slates, and pens and pencils, and banjos and pianos, and cabinets and violins and guitars; and what have we to show for it all? . . . They have talked and rapped, they have tipped and raffied, they have fiddled and scribbled, they have materialised and dematerialised; they have told us many things which we knew before, many things which we do not know yet, and many other things which it was no matter whether we knew or not; but when we come to real instruction, reliable information, or profitable and valuable knowledge, Spiritualism is as barren as Sahara, as empty as a hollow gourd."

If I am asked whether I reject all evidence of the possibility of communication between the living and the dead, I fall back on what Myers and others, devoting their lives to psychological pursuit in this direction, have said—namely, that there is no definite ground for believing such a thing possible. We are reminded of the Mrs. Pipers, and other mediums, whose performances, wonderful certainly, are still enveloped in a kind of mental fog, and we have to bethink ourselves of the not unlikely view that the Pipers are really influenced in what they say by those who question them. At the very best, I repeat, neither Mrs. Piper nor any other medium has ever shed any light on any of the great problems of the after-state, such as humanity has day by day to face.

ANDREW WILSON.

PARLIAMENT.

ALTHOUGH the House of Commons began its detailed work on the Home Rule Bill last Tuesday, its attention has been distracted by the Transport Workers' dispute, the Prime Minister being met on his return, with bronzed face, from the Mediterranean by a proposed Vote of Censure. Indignation had been excited by the Home Secretary's attitude with regard to the protection of free labour, the Unionists denouncing it as a desertion of the first duty of government. The challenge was, however, promptly and even eagerly taken up by Mr. Asquith, who never shirks frank discussion. Much satisfaction was felt in the House of Commons at the news of the pardon of Miss Malecka by the Tsar, and there was some cheering below the Liberal gangway at the announcement that Mrs. Pankhurst and her two fellow-prisoners in our own land, on giving a sufficient assurance as to their conduct, had been ordered by the Home Secretary to be transferred to the first division. The resignation of Earl Loreburn, on the advice of his doctors, and the appointment of Viscount Haldane to succeed him as Lord Chancellor, although predicted on several occasions during the last year or two, came as a surprise this week. Those Radicals who considered Lord Loreburn was too pedantic in his impartiality in the appointment of Justices of the Peace, while regretting the reason of his resignation, were pleased at the withdrawal of their old friend from the Woolssack. In the House of Lords the learned Earl gained a great position by his urbanity, courtesy, and dignity. While ably and boldly defending the Government policy, he spoke in a tone and style admirably suited to his audience, and Peers of all Parties became proud of him and were content to chat with him on the Woolssack. Viscount Haldane also has won the favour of the House to which he has belonged since last year, by his blandness and good-temper. The great professional prize which, in certain circumstances, might have been his six and a half years ago, falls now to the ex-War Minister with the friendly wishes of Peers on both sides, and there is no disguise of his own satisfaction in taking off the military cloak and donning the wig and gown.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"OLIVER TWIST" REVIVED AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

WITH all the more important members of the cast fortunately able to take up their original rôles, Mr. Comyns Carr's version of "Oliver Twist" was revived last Tuesday night at His Majesty's, and obtained an enthusiastic reception. It is impossible to make anything but melodrama out of this, as of so many of Dickens's stories, but Bill Sikes and Nancy and Fagin are quite impressive enough figures to recommend melodrama, provided the magic with which their author has invested them can be preserved for them in the playhouse; and something of this Mr. Carr has managed to secure, as well as the pathos of Oliver's situation, and the pretty sentiment of Rose Maylie's love-affair. We get them at His Majesty's, an entertainment by which we are thrilled, affected, amused, and charmed. We get also acting which in a broad, picturesque way is extremely telling. Sir Herbert Tree's Fagin continues to be one of his most carefully individualised and bizarre character-studies; the raving of his horrible old Jew in the scene of the condemned prisoners' cell is as nerve-shattering as ever. Miss Constance Collier has rarely been more moving or played more naturally than in the part of the unfortunate Nancy, and richly deserved her many first-night "recalls." Mr. Lyn Harding gets the right touch of the fantastic into his lurid picture of Bill Sikes's brutality; Miss Alma Murray and Mr. Basil Gill, as Mr. Maylie and Rose's lover, repeat welcome impersonations; Mr. Frank Stanmore is still the "Artful Dodger"; while Mr. A. E. George is a delightful Mr. Grimwig; Miss Laura Cowie is an English Rose, indeed—the sweetest and most sympathetic of heroines. And Sir Herbert has done well to secure a boy representative of young Oliver. The revival, so pleasing in its setting and Early Victorian costumes, so capitally cast throughout, ought to serve more than the purposes of a stop-gap.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

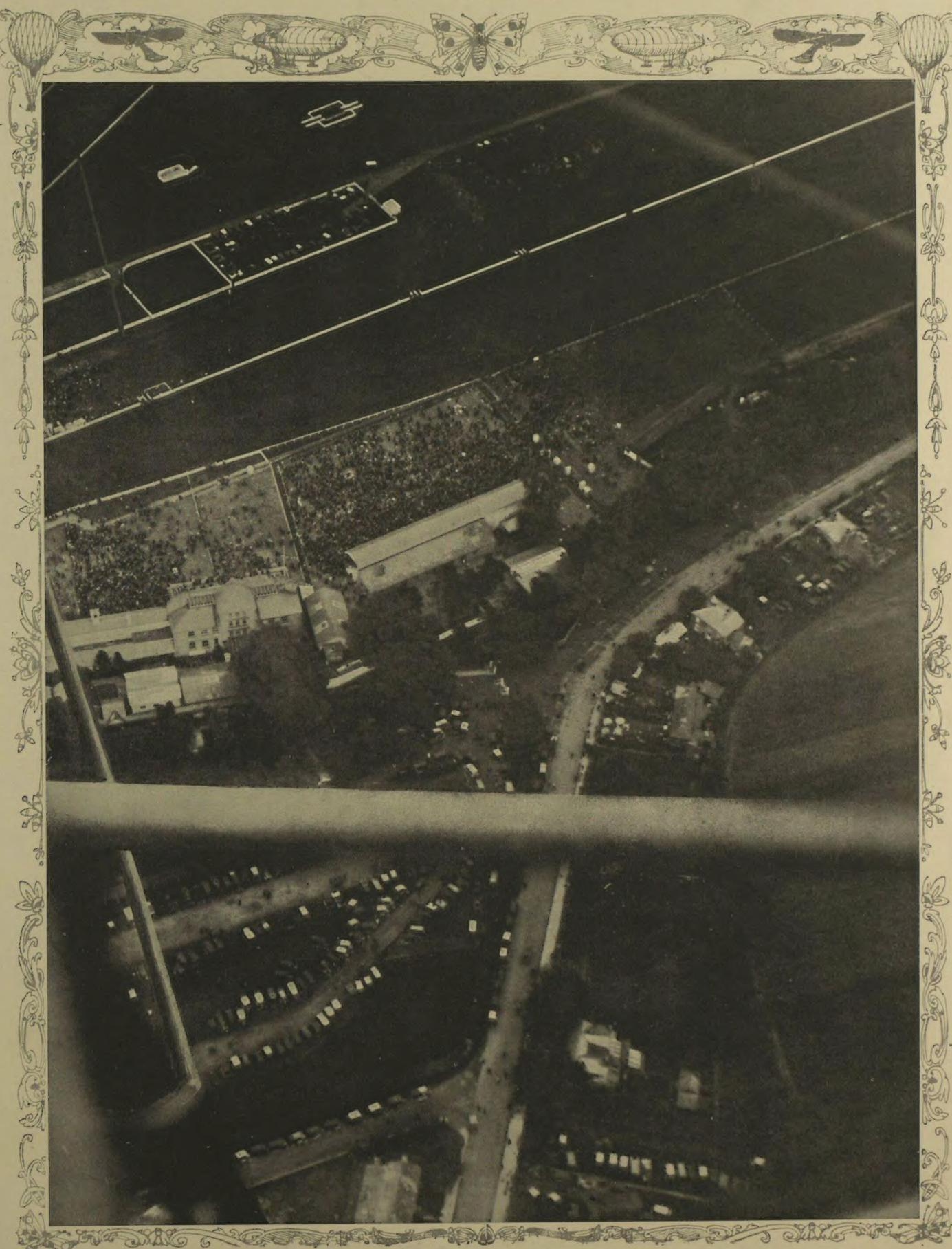
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A RACE-MEETING AS SEEN BY A "RIDER" IN THE AERIAL DERBY.

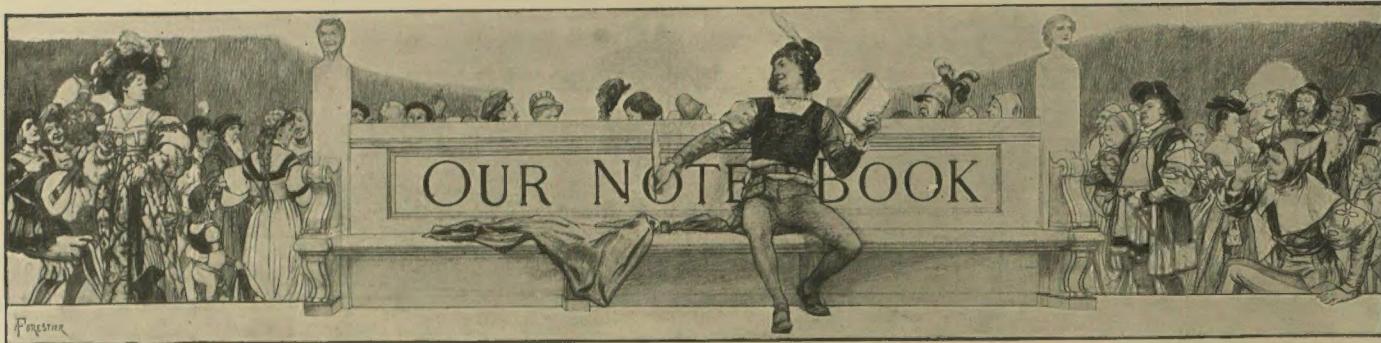
PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



RACING AT KEMPTON PARK: PHOTOGRAPHED FROM M. PIERRE VERRIER'S 70-H.P. MAURICE FARMAN BIPLANE DURING THE FLIERS' DERBY.

The Aerial Derby, for the "Daily Mail" Gold Cup and a prize of £250, took place on June 8 and was a great success, many thousands of people turning out to witness the passing of the sirmen. The event was won by M. Gustav Hamel, on a 70-h.p. Blériot monoplane,

on which he carried a lady passenger, Miss Trehawke Davies. Our photograph was taken from the only other machine on which a passenger was carried during the race, the 70-h.p. Maurice Farman biplane piloted by M. Pierre Verrier. It was the only biplane competing.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE modern world does not wear its heart upon its sleeve, but rather up its sleeve, like the cards of a sharper, or the handkerchief of a Guardsman. For a variety of reasons, not least because of the very multiplicity and miscellaneousness of its output, it remains very mysterious about its root-notions of right and wrong. Its commandments are carved in very entangled hieroglyphs on very dark tablets of stone: and one is constantly finding phrases and comments which make one wonder whether superstition or atheism or fetish-worship, or irony or despair, is really at the back of people's minds. For instance, a famous millionaire, addressing some students the other day, said he could not see the fun of pulling smoke into your mouth and puffing it out again; or words to that effect. Whereupon a newspaper (a good newspaper, too, with healthy popular sympathies and no taste for toadying millionaires) remarked that the millionaire in question was "too idealistic." Now what could this mean? What can idealism have to do with not happening to like the smell of tobacco? There are lots of things I do not "see the fun" of, but I never was credited with any soaring aspirations for not seeing the fun. When the waiter at a dinner remarks, "Kidneys, Sir?" I reply "No, thank you"; because I do not like them. But the waiter does not say, in a deep, low voice, "Sir, you are too good for this low world: you are sent here as an example rather than as a fellow-sinner." If a barber suggests that I should be happier if I had Mugg's Marmaline on my hair, I reply firmly that I do not want Mugg's Marmaline on my hair. Yet how seldom does the barber answer, "Such, Sir, is the conduct of saints and those who are well-night angels: but for us of the earth and the common air, such things must be ideals rather than attainable things." I do not see the fun of liquorice, or parlour golf, or broiled kidneys, or collecting stamps, or blancmange, or wearing gloves, or keeping a manservant. I might also suggest, with all tenderness for the millionaire's feelings, that I do not see the fun of adding up noughts in a ledger when you are an old man and can never turn them into anything else but noughts. But these are matters of taste, and it certainly never occurred to me that they were matters of idealism. I never felt my head among the stars when I refused liquorice, or soared to a spiritual peak by declining blancmange. If the eminent financier had said that he did enjoy smoking, but proposed to abstain from it in memory of his great-aunt, or out of respect for the shrine of St. Hilary of Heliopolis, or merely because he thought his will was perilously weakening, I could understand its being called idealism of the ascetical sort. But if he does not like smoking, then abstaining from smoking is merely a very sensible sort of self-indulgence. I have far too much toleration for the varied pleasures of mankind to object when the millionaire enjoys a little smokelessness, or the treat of not taking a cigar.

What, however, is the real reason of the strange distinction felt here between the tobacco and the liquorice? As it would be contrary to the very principles of an age of culture and progress to suppose for a moment that a man's being a millionaire could make any difference to men's judgments, I can only suppose that the subtlety or speciality of the thing lies not in the man but in the substance. And I really incline to think there is some truth in this. That is what I mean when I say that it might almost be fetish-worship. It does seem as if there was a mystical materialism in men's minds, a worship or abhorrence of stark substances: as if smoke were

an abominable incense involving idolatry; or as if tobacco were too sacred a body to be burned. Just so, of course, they deal with many other taboos of the same type. Just so they, by some occult intuition, consider billiard balls as dangerous as cannon balls, but croquet balls as innocent as dumplings. There are, indeed, rationalistic objections to tobacco, but, like the rationalistic arguments for teetotalism and Sabbatarianism, they will generally in the last resort appear merely as pretenses. It is true that tobacco, though not an intoxicant, is in some sense a drug: but so is tea; and these people do not feel the same blackguard atmosphere about tea. It is true that tobacco, taken out of season and reason, spoils your appetite: but so do sweets; and these people do not feel the blackguard atmosphere about sweets. It

predominance of the Puritans is bad for morality; far worse for morality than for pleasure or art. But I think there is a sense in which they have earned their predominance. They have earned their predominance because whole masses of our strange society, masses who would be astonished if you called them Puritan, yet worship secretly the gods whom the Puritans worship openly at morning or noon. Evidently there are numbers of people like the journalist who thought Mr. Carnegie "too idealistic," who do in their hearts believe that tobacco desecrates the ideal of life, but who take advantage of the plea that they profess no heroic virtue. Now, when people plead in that way, success goes where it generally does go in a conflict between the heroic and the unheroic, between faith and feeble-mindedness. Personally, as I have said, I can form no more conception of what it can possibly mean to say you think smoking wrong than to say you think sneezing wrong. But if a person thinking it wrong rejects it, he is likely to be (in the true sense of the words) a holy terror to all the people who, thinking it wrong, retain it. Such anti-smoking religion is lower than monkey-worship; but even in monkey-worship men believe in the man who really believes in the monkey.

That is the blunder of the cynics when they say that idealists do not succeed. Idealists, consistent idealists, succeed much better than anybody else, because no man can be at ease in the presence of his own neglected ideal. Men are always fidgetting and shifting a little nearer to the high seat where the fanatic sits. When once a man has been called an impractical visionary, he is practically bound to be a success. The moment a thing has been definitely called impossible, something sporting in the soul of man immediately takes the bet and resolves to bring the thing about. Twenty years ago people were saying that Socialism was Utopian; was "contrary to human nature"; would be "all very well if we were angels," and so on. All through that time Socialism was taking gigantic strides; adding thousands to its clubs, thrusting its prophets into parliaments and councils. But now people have found out that Socialism is inevitable; and it is drifting further off us every day.

When you call a man "too idealistic" you admit that he has found the road, and in the end you will always be dragged after him. That is why the lowest fanatics succeed to some extent as well as the highest. I apologise to the Socialists for so much as comparing them to millionaires: but the process is, in one sense, the same. The journalist who thought the millionaire too idealistic is more likely to have his pipe taken away by the millionaire than he is to thrust another pipe into the millionaire's mouth.

Now I suggest that, whether the thing be a noble fad like Socialism, or a base fad like Anti-Tobacco, we should adopt the right method of denouncing it; the method that weakens, not the method that strengthens it. Let us say plainly that Socialism is not a thing fit for angels, but simply a thing unfit for men; not because men are below Socialism, but because they are above it. Because honour, and lordship of a little place, and defence of the family, and rational defiance of the powers of the world, are not things of which we are ashamed; they are not weak indulgences, but natural rights. And do not let us say of a man who despises tobacco that he is too idealistic, but that he is much too nervous about nothing. Such varieties and luxuries are, in moderation, a part of idealism: a land without hedges is not more like paradise, nor a sky without clouds more like heaven.

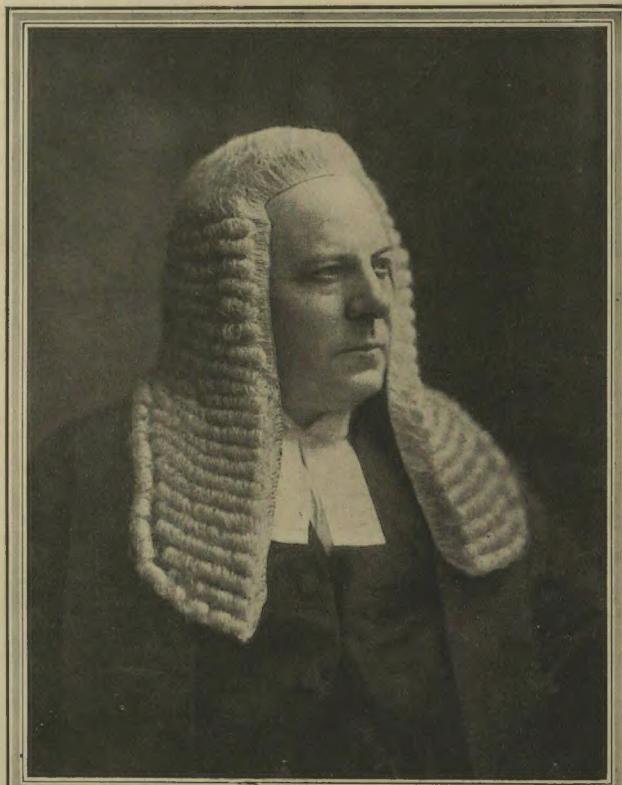


Photo: H. Walter Barnett.
FROM THE WAR OFFICE TO THE WOOLSACK: VISCOUNT HALDANE
OF CLOAN, THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord Haldane, who has been appointed Lord Chancellor in succession to Lord Loreburn, the latter having resigned for reasons of health, took his seat on the Woolsack in the House of Lords for the first time on June 11. Lord Lansdowne, in welcoming him, aptly quoted the proverb "Cedant arma togae." During his six years at the War Office, Lord Haldane has, among other reforms, created the Territorials, improved the Expeditionary Force (backed by the Special Reserve) and initiated the Officers' Training Corps. Sir John French, in a recent speech, said that "Lord Haldane's loss would be felt very deeply throughout the Army: he had inaugurated and made a military fighting machine, and established a system of national defence such as this country never had before.... It had been the greatest possible pleasure to work with him."

is true that it is a luxury, a mere keen and passing titillation or pungency: but so are pepper and mustard and a hundred other blameless gifts of the good housewife. It is true that it ends in smoke: but so do all worldly powers and pleasures. It is true that it falls into ashes: but so do we. Perhaps, after all, this is some part of the mystery of the millionaire; and that those who have built themselves strong habitations and heaped up gold upon the earth are reminded by this slight and swiftly wasting little pleasure that man's body drops like an ash and his soul ascends like a vapour. But I do not think that is the feeling; as I say, I cannot conjecture what the feeling really is.

But there is one way of looking at it which does a little more justice to the fanatics. I think the

THE WAR MINISTER AND "MISSIONARY" BECOMES LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

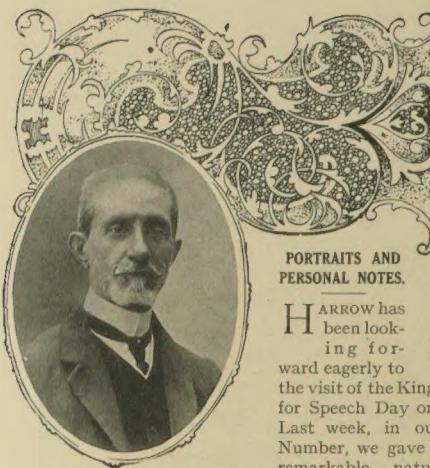
DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



THE NEW LORD CHANCELLOR TAKING HIS SEAT ON THE WOOLSACK: LORD HALDANE IN HIS NEW OFFICE.

It was officially announced on June 10 that Lord Loreburn, acting on the advice of his doctors, had resigned the office of Lord High Chancellor, and that the King had approved the appointment of Lord Haldane in his place. On the same day, the new Lord Chancellor, acting in this case on behalf of Lord Loreburn, surrendered the Great Seal to his Majesty, together with that of the Secretary of State for War. The King then handed the Great Seal to his Lordship, who took the oath of office and kissed hands. On the following afternoon,

Lord Haldane took his seat on the Woolsack for the first time, and received many congratulations. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the appointment was settled by wireless telegraphy, Mr. Asquith being at sea at the time of Lord Loreburn's resignation. We need scarcely remind our readers that much interest has been taken this year in Lord Haldane's two "private" and so-called "missionary" visits to Germany. His Lordship was born in 1856, was called to the Bar in 1879, and took silk in 1890.



Photo, Topical.
THE LATE SIGNOR GIULIO RICORDI,
Head of the well-known Milan Firm
of Music-Publishers.

HARROW has been looking forward eagerly to the visit of the King and Queen for Speech Day on the 15th. Last week, in our Summer Number, we gave a series of remarkable natural-colour photographs of the famous school on the hill: this week we give portraits of the Head-Master and his wife. The Rev. Lionel Ford succeeded the Rev. Joseph Wood two years ago, having been for nine years previously Head-Master of Repton. From 1888 to 1901 he was an assistant master at Eton. Mrs. Lionel Ford, whom he married in 1904, was Miss Mary Catherine Talbot, daughter of the Bishop of Winchester.

Commendatore Giulio Ricordi was a grandson of the founder of the great Milan firm of music-publishers, Giovanni Ricordi, the friend of Verdi. Giulio Ricordi became head of the firm on the death of his father, Tito Ricordi, in 1888. He himself composed many songs and piano pieces, and was the editor of *Musique*.

Complete success—and no accidents—marked the aerial race round London called the "Flying Derby,"



Photo, Beresford.
MRS. LIONEL FORD,
Wife of the Head-Master of Harrow, and
Daughter of the Bishop of Winchester.



BEARING THE SERPENT AND BOWL OF Aesculapius
AND A SHIP IN FULL SAIL: THE NEW NATIONAL
HEALTH INSURANCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STAMPS
(ACTUAL SIZE).

The new Insurance Stamps comprise thirteen (from 1d. to 1s. 2d.) for health insurance, and three (5d., 4d., and 2d.) for unemployment. The design of the Unemployment Stamp, by Mr. Harry Wilson, shows a ship in full sail, the old emblem of the Board of Trade. That of the Health stamps contains the serpent and bowl of Aesculapius.

began when, on the 3rd, Count Stephen Tisza, the recently elected President of the Chamber, secured the adoption of the Army Bill and another after setting aside a rule of the Standing Orders and causing the forcible removal by police of thirty-six obstructive Opposition Deputies. On the 7th, an Opposition Deputy, named Kovacs, fired several shots at Count Tisza with a revolver, afterwards attempting suicide. Count Tisza's policy is to maintain the power of the Magyar oligarchy. His drastic methods have excited popular feeling against him.

Much interest has been aroused by the production at the London Opera House, arranged for the 15th, of Mr. Joseph Holbrooke's "Cymric music drama," "The Children of Don." Mr. Holbrooke, who is a prolific composer, is the son of a Bristol musician, Mr. J. C. Holbrooke, who married Miss Alice Scotland, of Glasgow.

In the final of the Amateur Golf Championship at Westward Ho! there was one of the closest and most exciting struggles on record between the veteran



Photo, Beresford.
THE REV. LIONEL FORD,
Head-Master of Harrow, which the King
and Queen arranged to visit on the 15th.

Photo, Dover Street Studios.
MR. JOSEPH HOLBROOKE,
Composer of the new Opera, "The Children
of Don."



Photo, Partridge's Pictorial Press.

MR. T. O. M. SOPWITH,
First home in the "Flying Derby," but disqualified.



COUNT STEPHEN TISZA,
President of the Hungarian Chamber, who was recently fired at
by an Opposition Deputy in the Chamber.



Photo, Partridge's Pictorial Press.
MR. GUSTAV HAMEL,
Winner of the "Flying Derby" round London.

on the 8th. The gold cup and prize of £250 given by the *Daily Mail* were won by Mr. Gustav Hamel, who carried a lady passenger, Miss Treahawke Davies. He completed the course in just over an hour and thirty-eight minutes. Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith was home fifteen minutes earlier, but he had the misfortune, which he accepted in a most sportsmanlike spirit, to be disqualified, having unwittingly passed inside the mark at Purley. The weather in places was very thick and rainy.

On the resignation of the Right Hon. Richard E. Meredith



Photo, Lafayette, Dublin.
THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES A.
O'CONNOR,
Who has been appointed Master of the
Rolls in Ireland.

as Master of the Rolls in Ireland, that office has now been given to the Right Hon. Charles Andrew O'Connor, who last year became Attorney-General in Ireland. In 1909 he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland.



Photo, Illus. Bureau.
RUNNER-UP IN THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP: MR. ABE
MITCHELL (x), THE CHAUFFEUR-GOLFER, WHO WAS BEATEN BY
MR. JOHN BALL, NOW AMATEUR CHAMPION FOR THE EIGHTH TIME.



Photo, L.N.A.
RESCUER OF "TITANIC" SURVIVORS WITH
THEIR TOKEN OF GRATITUDE: CAPTAIN
ROSTRON, OF THE "CARPATHIA."

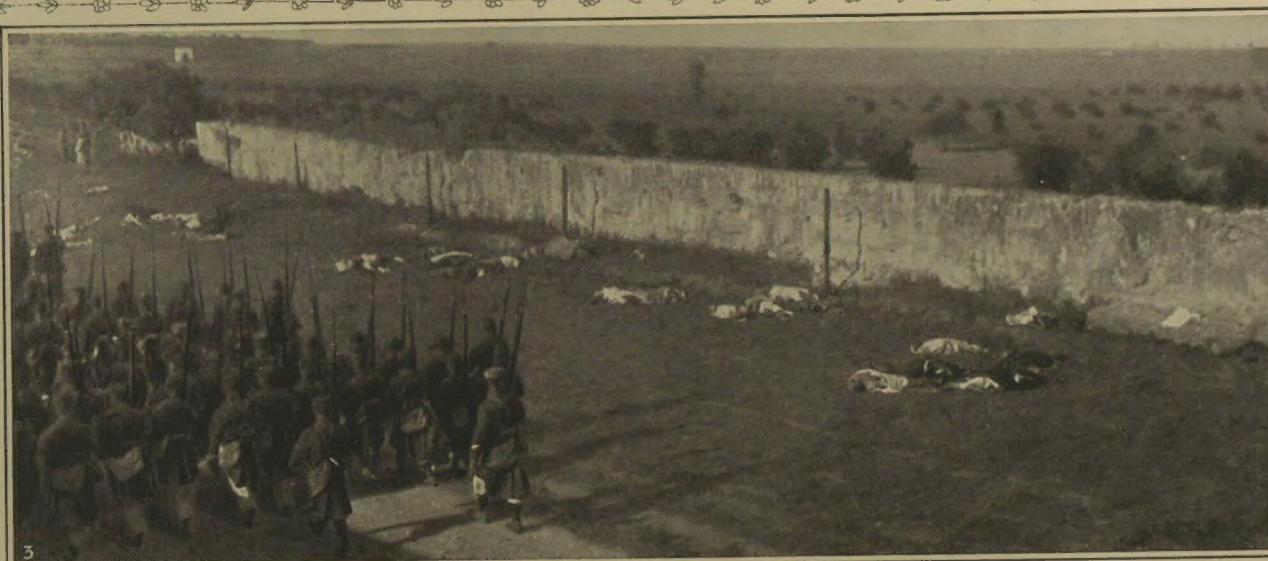
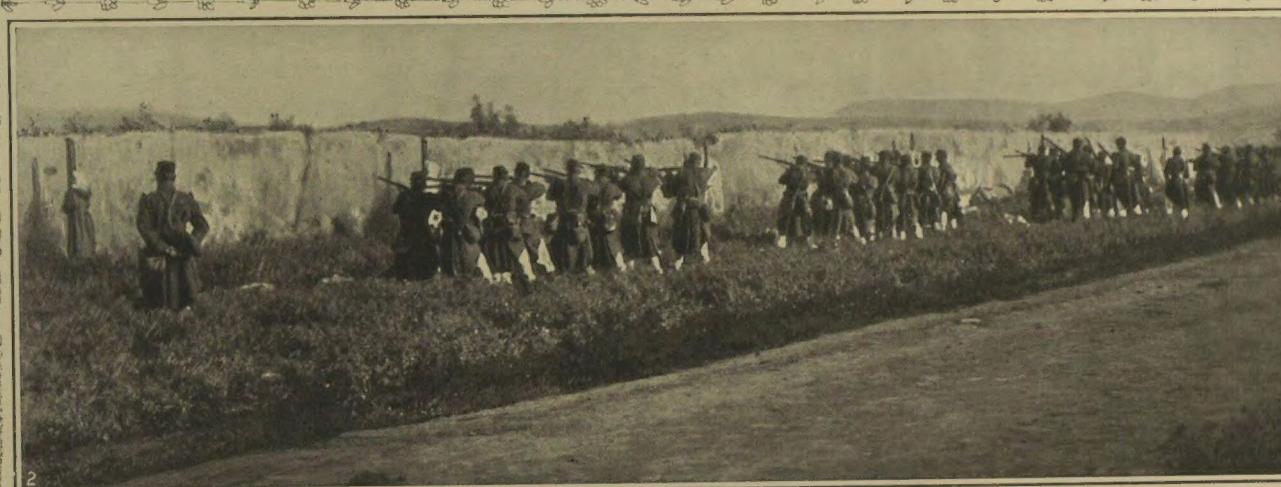


Photo, Kate Pragnell,
THE LATE DOWAGER LADY
TORRINGTON,
Second Wife of the Eighth Viscount
Torrington.

Henry Seymour, a descendant of the eighth Duke of Somerset. In 1885 she married the eighth Viscount Torrington as his second wife. He died four years later, and their son, the present Peer, succeeded.

FRANCE'S AFRICAN PROBLEM: THE STRONG HAND IN FEZ.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HUBERT-JACQUES.



1. EACH BETWEEN TWO FRENCH SOLDIERS: MOORISH REBELS, CONDEMNED BY COURT-MARTIAL, MARCHING TO THE PLACE OF EXECUTION.
2. A SCENE REPEATED EIGHT TIMES: THE SHOOTING OF SIX MOORISH REBELS AT FEZ.
3. AFTER THE EXECUTION OF THE REBELS: THE FRENCH TROOPS MARCHING PAST THE BODIES.

On May 24, the day on which General Lyautay arrived at Fez, forty-eight Moorish rebels, condemned by court-martial, were executed. They were taken in batches of six, each between two French soldiers, and shot in the manner which is customary on such occasions. After the last volley had been fired, the troops were marched past the bodies. The whole

affair was conducted with as much privacy as was possible. It was reported on June 6 that the Sultan and M. Regnault had left Fez for Rabat and Tangier respectively. It is said of Mulai Hafid that it is not in the least surprising that he wished to leave his northern capital and abdicate, and that General Lyautay has released him practically from a state of servitude.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo, Sport and General.

ROYAL INTEREST IN A GREAT PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT: THE KING AT THE SALUTING-BASE DURING HIS REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL RESERVE, IN HYDE PARK.

On June 8, the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, inspected and reviewed the 30,000 odd officers and men of the London Division of the National Reserve in Hyde Park, and so showed his sympathy with a great patriotic movement. Of those members of the organisation attending the ceremony at least two-thirds were efficient, physically and otherwise fit to take the field in time of war. The reserve is only two years old, but already boasts a strength of some 120,000 veterans. The saluting-base was a hundred yards west of Grosvenor Gate, Park Lane.



SOLD FOR £19,800! THE MARBLE BUST OF SABINE HOUDON, BY JEAN ANTOINE HOUDON.

This bust, which is regarded as one of the best works of Jean Antoine Houdon, and shows the sculptor's daughter, Sabine, at the age of ten months, was sold at the sale of the Doucet collection the other day for £19,800. Messrs. Duveen were the purchasers. Ten per cent has to be paid in addition to this; consequently the full price was £19,800. The work is 13 inches high, and was No. 113 in the catalogue: 13 was a lucky number!

Thirteen Weeks ending 13th OCTOBER, 1912.				
A National Health Insurance Stamp is to be affixed for each Week in the People's Space. No other Stamps may be used. Every Stamp must be cancelled at the time of issuing by writing the date across it in ink.				
Surname <u>Jones</u> Christian Name <u>John James</u> Address <u>20 Islington Square London, N.</u>				
In association with Section 1 of the State Work Management Act, 1911, any person who has been removed or is being removed from his post or makes use of his post or makes use of another's post, is guilty of an offence.				
1st	2nd	3rd		
Week commencing Monday, 10 July, 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 17 July, 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 24 July, 1912.		
4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Week commencing Monday, 3 Aug., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 10 Aug., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 17 Aug., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 24 Aug., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 31 Aug., 1912.
9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
Week commencing Monday, 7 Sept., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 14 Sept., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 21 Sept., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 28 Sept., 1912.	Week commencing Monday, 5 Oct., 1912.
The Contributor must sign in the space below before returning the card to his Society or, if he is not a Member of a Society, to the Post Office.				
Signature or Mark of Contributor <u>John James Jones</u> <u>Hanly Patch</u> (Not required if the Signature is by Mark)				
Reserved for use of Society or Insurance Committee. No entry may be made in this space until after the return of the Card to the Society or Post Office.				
Name of Society or Committee.				
Contributor's Name _____ Date of Birth _____ (Indicate Year) 20 July, 1887				

FOR FILLING WITH NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE STAMPS: ONE OF THE OFFICIAL CARDS.

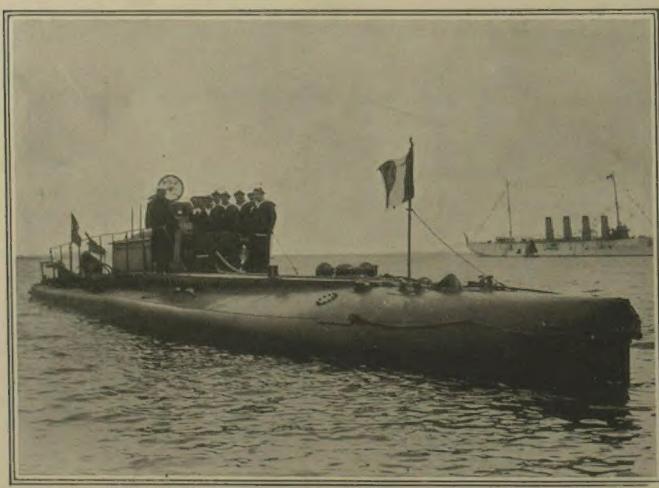
The National Health Insurance stamps are to be issued at 13 pence, from a penny-halfpenny to one-and-twopenny, and there is a possibility that others of higher values will be issued later on. It is anticipated that 432,000,000 of the sevenpenny stamp will be used each year, and somewhere about 140,000,000 of the sixpenny stamp will probably be required. The annual sale of all prices is estimated at over 720,000,000.



Photo, Cribb.

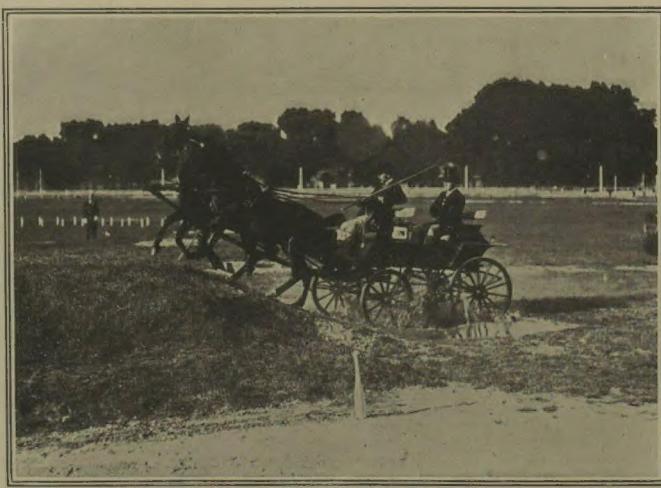
FOR THE SALVING OF UNDERWATER CRAFT: THE NEW BRITISH SUBMARINE TENDER "ALECTO."

This new submarine tender has just been delivered from the works of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. Her tonnage is 355; her engines develop 1400 h.p.; and she is fitted with a nine-inch hawser plant, worked by electricity, for the raising of sunken submarines and other small craft. The photograph shows the sheer-legs at the stern. With the terrible disaster to the French submarine "Vendémiaire" still so fresh in the memory, the vessel is of very special interest.



SUNK WITH A CREW OF TWENTY-SIX OFF CHERBOURG: THE ILL-FATED FRENCH SUBMARINE "VENDÉMIAIRE."

The "Vendémiaire" was in collision with the battle-ship "St. Louis" on June 8, off Cherbourg, in the race of Alderney. She sank in some twenty-nine fathoms. All her crew were lost.

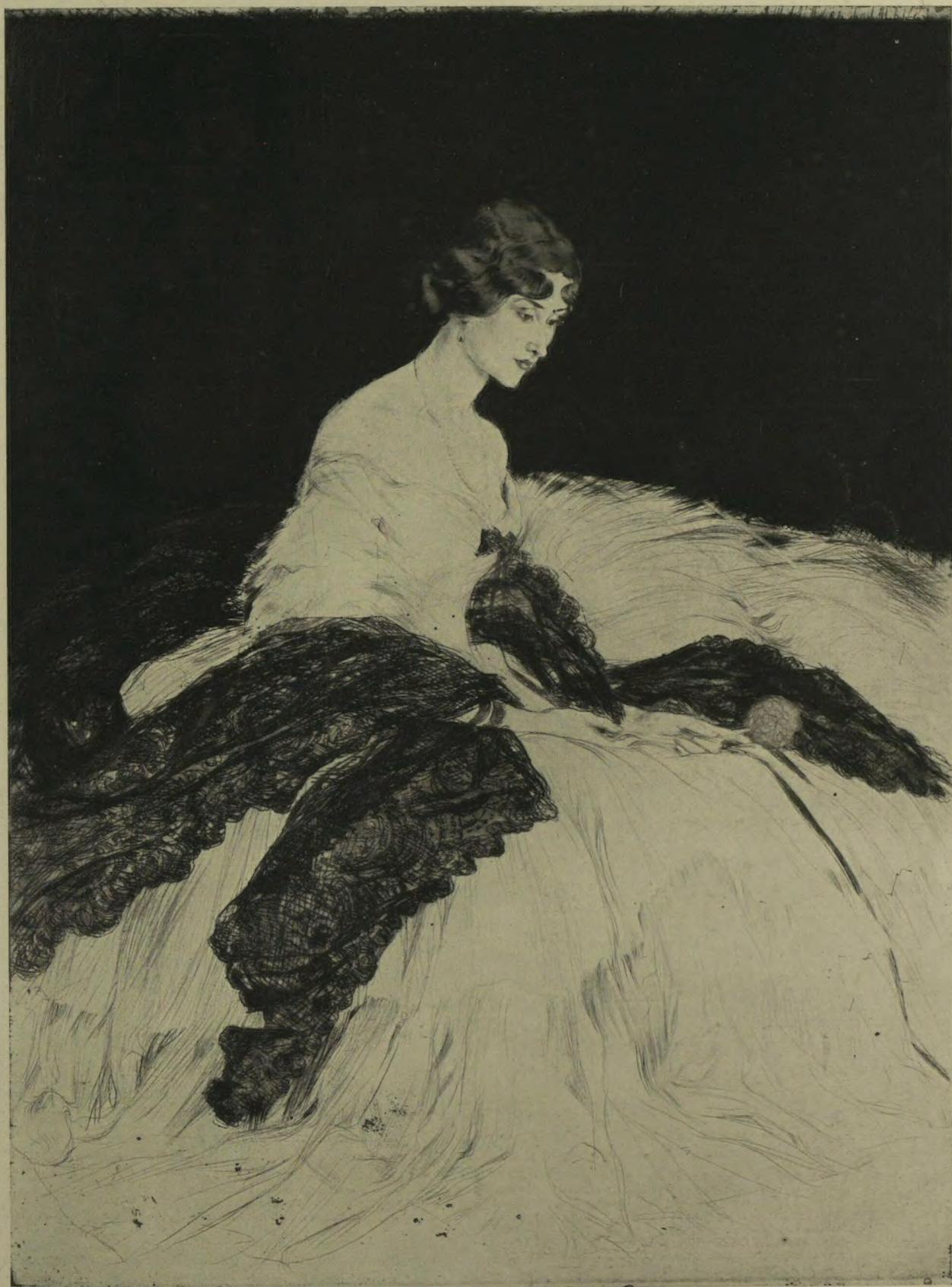


DRIVING OVER OBSTACLES: COUNT RUDOLPH KINSKY GOING THROUGH A DITCH AND OVER A MOUND.

At the recent Vienna Horse Show those competing in the driving competition had to cover what was practically an obstacle-race course. The photograph shows the winner of the event, Count Kinsky's pair-horse trap.

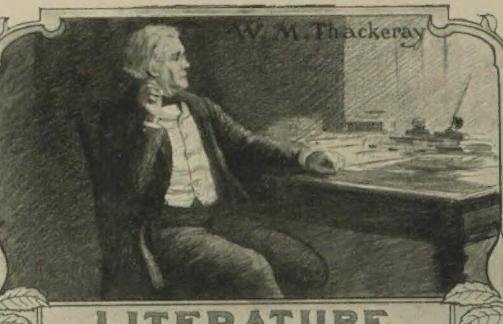
BY A FAMOUS ETCHER: A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF ETIENNE'S WORK.

FROM THE DRY-POINT BY ADRIEN ETIENNE; PUBLISHED BY THE MAISON DEVAMBEZ.

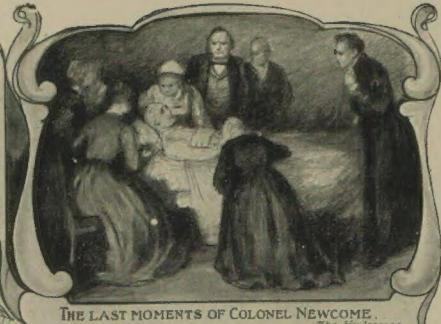


FROM A MASTER'S NEEDLE. III.—“THE WOMAN WITH THE SCARF.”

The first two of this series, reproduced in colours, were a feature of last week's "Illustrated London News," the Summer Number. They were "The Woman with the Apple" and "The Woman in the Velvet Dress." Others will follow.

ESMOND TELLING THE STORY OF HIS CAMPAIGN.
The Maltese Falcon.

LITERATURE

THE LAST MOMENTS OF COLONEL NEWCOME.
The Newcomes.

Sir Sidney Lee In current criticism of the new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" (Smith, Elder and Co.), which is Vol. I. of the Second Supplement, attention has been fixed almost exclusively on the memoir of Edward VII. by the editor, Sir Sidney Lee. The volume contains in all five hundred articles on noteworthy persons who died between January 22, 1901 and December 31, 1911, including Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Walter Besant, Lord Acton, John Davidson, Governor Eyre, and Sir Redvers Buller. The article on King Edward, however, overshadows the rest in length, interest, and importance, and, although at first sight received with general approval, it has, on fuller consideration, aroused very strong criticism in several quarters. The phenomenon of such a memoir by a writer of Sir Sidney Lee's reputation being denounced as showing "a deplorable want of judgment and tact," and its publication at the present time as "an irreparable blunder" is one calculated to shake the foundations of literary faith. There is no doubt that Sir Sidney Lee's memoir does modify very considerably the popular conception of King Edward, formed through the medium of the Press in recent years, as the moving spirit of the *Entente Cordiale*, and as the general Peacemaker of Europe, deliberately using his personal influence for political purposes. There is apparent in the memoir a certain disdain of the Press. Sir Sidney speaks disparagingly of "some French journalists" who hailed King Edward as *le roi pacificateur* and the originator of the *Entente*, and he asserts that "no direct responsibility for its initiation or conclusion belonged to him." Sir Sidney argues that the King exercised his personal charm from purely social motives, from a general desire to promote good fellowship, and not with any deliberate political intent. This is where the critics disagree. Moreover, Sir Sidney's own account of King Edward's visit to Paris in 1903, though apparently intended to discount the King's responsibility for the *Entente*, really confirms it, making clear that it was just the personal touch, the kingly charm, which brought about what diplomatic overtures had failed to achieve, and kindled that popular enthusiasm (fanned by the Press) which official communications had left cold.

"He came" (writes Sir Sidney Lee) "at an opportune moment. The French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, had for some time been seeking a diplomatic understanding with England, which should remove the numerous points of friction between the two countries in Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere. The King's Ministers were responsive, and his visit to Paris, although it was paid independently of the diplomatic issue, was well calculated to conciliate French public opinion, which was slow in shedding its pro-Boer venom. On the King's arrival the temper of the Parisian populace looked doubtful (May 1), but the King's demeanour had the best effect, and in his reply to an address from the British Chamber of Commerce, on his first morning in Paris, he spoke so aptly of the importance of developing good relations between the two countries that there was an immediate renewal of the traditional friendliness which had linked him to the Parisians for nearly half a century." Could there be a fuller admission than the above of the invaluable services rendered by King Edward to the cause of international goodwill, or a more complete refutation of the statement that "no direct responsibility for its initiation or conclusion belonged

to him"? Even if the biographer is mistaken, however, in this matter, there hardly seems any cause for such violent criticisms of the memoir as those previously mentioned. In other respects it is thoroughly appreciative, and it gives a most lucid and interesting account of King Edward's life and character. It is a human and intimate record, not merely a dry chronicle of dates and ceremonies. As regards its authority, Sir Sidney Lee has stated that "full facilities had been given him in high places," but to some it may seem curious that (as reported in an interview) "King George and the Royal Family did not see the proofs of the biography before it was published."

the nature of material evidence for or against the character of his "injured Queen." Injured she certainly was—there is no contesting that; but as for her innocence, that is another question, and one on which opinions differ. The daughter of the Duke of Brunswick who fell for Prussia at the battle of Jena (or Auerstadt), and the sister of Byron's "fated chieftain" who was equally to fall for us at Quatre Bras, Caroline was brought over here to make her cousin, the Prince (Regent) of Wales, falsely known as "the first gentleman in Europe," as honest and respectable a man as possible by becoming his wife, on the condition of George the Third's paying his profligate son's debts. But there was no love on either side, and such a marriage could only have had one ending—separation and sin on either side. The short relationship had an awful beginning. "Judge what it was," wrote the Princess, "to have a drunken husband on one's wedding day, and one who passed the greater part of his bridal night in the grate where he fell, and where I left him." Only one child—the Princess Charlotte—was the issue of this ill-assorted marriage, and to her parents she proved a veritable bond of disunion. The Prince of Wales behaved towards his wife with great harshness and brutality, and his infidelities alone would have sufficed to embitter and even break the heart of any woman; but, on the other hand, Caroline—perhaps in consequence of these insults and injuries—most decidedly kicked over the traces of convention (if one may use such an expression of so great a lady) to such an extent as to expose her most imprudent conduct to a "Delicate Investigation" by the Ministers of the Crown sitting as a Royal Commission. She was acquitted on this occasion; but different was the result next time, when, on returning home from a several years' residence in Italy, after the accession of her husband, in order to claim her rights as Queen, she was placed on trial by the House of Lords for various alleged infractions of the Seventh Commandment. No impartial mind, we think, can read the substance of the evidence which was given at the inquiry—even as whitewashed and arranged to suit his own purposes by Mr. Melville—and fail to come to the conclusion that many a woman has been divorced on half the proof of guilt that was produced against Queen Caroline. This would also seem to have been the decided opinion of the Lords themselves, who, at the second reading of the Divorce Bill, passed it—yet only by a bare majority of nine. But that was too little in view of the excited state of public opinion, which was mainly on the side of the Queen, whom—with the usual emotionalism of unreasoning mobs—it preferred to regard more as the victim of her husband's villainies than of her own vices. So the Bill was withdrawn, and it was pretended by the Queen's whitewashers that this withdrawal was equivalent to her acquittal. Yet there were some who doubted whether even a Scottish jury, with its third possible verdict of "Not Proven," would have been likely to hesitate about its decision. Viewed in the light of pure Victorian Court history, this deeply interesting life-story of poor Queen Caroline reads more like sensational fiction than sober fact.



AUTHOR OF THE MEMOIR OF KING EDWARD IN THE NEW VOLUME OF THE "DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY": SIR SIDNEY LEE.

Sir Sidney Lee's illuminating article on "Edward VII." is the feature of Volume I. of the Second Supplement of the "Dictionary of National Biography," of which work he is the editor. He was born in London in 1859, became assistant editor of the Dictionary in 1883, and joint-editor with Sir Leslie Stephen in 1890. His best-known books are his "Life of Shakespeare" and "Life of Queen Victoria." He is chairman of Shakespeare's Birthplace Trust.

Queen Caroline
of England.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

After Mary Queen of Scots, the most tragic and unhappy female figure in all our island-story is undoubtedly the German consort of George IV., whose career, under the title of "An Caroline of Brunswick" (Hutchinson and Co.), is now presented to us afresh, and in the fulness of over 600 two-volumed octavo pages, by that industrious student of the Georgian era—Mr. Lewis Melville. His chronicle is frankly in the nature of whitewash; but, though he has managed to enrich his narrative with some fresh documents, it cannot honestly be said that his new facts are in

FEATS TO BE RIVALLED AT THE HORSE SHOW? JUMPING EXTRAORDINARY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LUCCHESI.



1. PRACTICE WHICH MAKES FOR PERFECTION: ITALIAN OFFICERS TRAINING.

2. NEGOTIATING AN OBSTACLE ABOUT 4 FT. 3 IN.: TAKING RAILS AND POSTS.

3. DANGEROUS: A JUMP OVER AN OBSTACLE ON THE CREST OF RISING GROUND, WITH A DOWNWARD SLOPE ON THE FURTHER SIDE.

2. TAKING "THE PIANO" (ABOUT 4 FT. 3 IN. HIGH): AN ITALIAN OFFICER PRACTISING JUMPING.

4. OVER 4 FEET: TAKING A BROAD STONE WALL.

6. TAKING A 4-FOOT BARRIER: JUMPING A DITCH AND RAILS.

These photographs gain special value from the proximity of the great Horse Show, which is due to open at Olympia on Monday, the 17th, and will be visited by the King on the afternoon of the 24th. The armies of eleven different nations will be represented in the general jumping classes, and some sixty foreign officers will meet in the events.



QUEEN CANDACE'S CITY IN THE SUDAN : MEROË, THE ANCIENT ETHIOPIAN CAPITAL.

(Professor John Garstang here describes the chief results of his excavations in the ancient Ethiopian capital of Meroë, in the Sudan. We are also indebted to him for the copyright photographs to be found on this page and elsewhere in this issue. The work with which Professor Garstang deals has now been in progress for three years, and the funds—up to the present about £5000—have been provided by a special Sudan Excavations Committee of the Liverpool Institute of Archaeology, consisting of archaeologists and representatives of public museums, some of which are abroad, as at Brussels, Copenhagen, Munich, and Toronto. Under the title of "Meroë, the City of the Ethiopians," Dr. Garstang has published an account of his first season's explorations on the site, and archaeologists are kept informed of current results in the "Liverpool Annals of Archaeology." He kindly furnishes us, however, with the following summary, which includes a description of the remarkable discoveries made during the past season, and not yet published.—ED.)

AT the conclusion of three seasons' excavations, we are now able to trace the growth and realise the general appearance of Meroë, once the capital of ancient Ethiopia, in the Sudan, between Atbara and Khartoum. The whole site included several distinct portions. Near the river was the Royal City with its palaces; beyond that, a large area forming the township, in which were the dwellings of artisans, and doubtless of the soldiery; while, interspersed, there rose here and there great temples and public buildings. Further still towards the east (about three-quarters of a mile from the river bank, and just on the further side of the modern railway) on the outskirts of the desert, is a vast Necropolis, extending two or three miles to the north and south, containing thousands of ancient tombs and burying-places. Still further in the desert, the Sun Temple stands alone; and beyond that again, some distance to the north-east, are the well-known pyramids. North and south of the central area there are now extensive woods of stunted mimosa, so that the limits of the township are not yet



THE FINEST ROYAL BRONZE EXISTANT: THE HEAD OF AUGUSTUS FOUND AT MEROË, NOW IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM

It was under the threshold of one of these that, last year, we found the Bronze Head



A PRISONER BOUND IN A POSITION OF TORTURE: A BRONZE FOUND AT MEROË FOUR INCHES LONG.

of Augustus, which had seemingly been carefully buried out of sight. In one of the Royal Palaces

we also had the good fortune last year to be able to locate the ancient treasury, and though this had been completely ransacked and its walls destroyed, two pots, full of gold, and containing what was more important for us, inscribed jewels, were found hidden under the foundation of neighbouring walls. By the side of this palace, the past season's excavations have brought to light the Royal Baths, decorated with colonnades, frescoes, glazed tiles, and remarkable statues



IN THE ROYAL BATHS FOUND DURING THE PAST SEASON: "THE VENUS OF MEROË."



THE UNEARTHING OF A TREASURE: THE FINDING OF THE BRONZE HEAD OF AUGUSTUS AT MEROË.

determined; but in the former direction considerable buildings containing baths and yielding Meroitic inscriptions have been found in a clearing more than a mile from the heart of the city.

That which we call the Royal City is a four-sided enclosure, 1000 feet by 500, surrounded by a stone wall, about fifteen feet in thickness, built of splendid ashlar. The height of this wall must have been originally, we may suppose, thirty or forty feet: at one point it is still preserved to half that height. There are two main entrances in the middle of the eastern and western walls, which are its longest sides; and two posterns, one to the north and one to the south. In the southern part of the enclosure are the royal palaces, built, like the walls of this citadel, in the age of the Ethiopian King Aspelut, or just before, in the seventh or eighth century B.C.

Naturally, we have not yet been able to penetrate to the bottom all over this area, for many later buildings nearer the surface must be examined first. The original plan of the whole city is thus not yet clear; but several of the earliest buildings have already been examined in the northern portion: amongst these are several columned halls,

based on classical models, as will be seen from the accompanying photographs. Outside the city wall,

his bow. In one case even the hounds of the huntsman had been immolated and buried with him.

In the broadest of the green valleys that lead down from the deserts, the Sun Temple is found rising up in a series of terraces, surrounded by a beautifully designed cloister, its sanctuary gained by a flight of steps leading upwards from the east. This chamber was paved and walled with glazed tiles, many of which remain in their original position. It contained an obelisk or altar dedicated to the Sun, and other emblems of the cult, including a large solar disc.

The outer walls of this building are decorated with scenes representing the royal progress after victory. Amongst these scenes are those which indicate the torture and sacrifice of captives; and in a small chamber attached to the southern wall of the Temple there was found, buried, a quantity of jars filled with charcoal and what seemed like cremated human remains.

Such, in brief, is the general outline of the city, but there are a hundred features of detail which could not be visited in a day, nor described within the scope of this short article.



THE EXCAVATION OF THE SWIMMING-BATH AT MEROË: STATUES COMING TO LIGHT.

to the east, is the great Temple of Ammon, the axis of which, from door to altar, is about 430 feet in length. The central avenue, with its columned

NOT TO BE SEEN AT THE HORSE SHOW : RIDING EXTRAORDINARY IN ITALY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY LUCCHESI.



A FEAT A FLY MIGHT ENVY! AN ITALIAN OFFICER RIDING DOWN A VERY STEEP SLOPE.

Great interest will centre, at the Olympia Horse Show, in the jumping competition for the King Edward VII. Gold Challenge Cup, at present held by France. This is for teams of three officers of all nations, and the course is jumped twice. In recent years, the French, the Belgians, and the Italians have carried off the trophy. The last-named, who have done remarkable things

at the Show in the past, may suffer this year, by reason of the fact that so many of their officers are at the front. At the moment, high hope is expressed by Russia that her representatives will be the winners. The photograph illustrates one of the extraordinary feats of horsemanship practised by Italian cavalry as a preparation for traps in war.

PLACES OF SACRIFICE, BURIAL, WORSHIP, WORK, AND PLAY: IN QUEEN CANDACE'S CITY IN THE SUDAN.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT MEROË, THE ANCIENT ETHIOPIAN CAPITAL: REMARKABLE RESULTS.



1. DOUBTLESS THE BURIAL PLACE OF A HUNTER: A TOMB INTERIOR, AS DISCOVERED, SHOWING POTTERY VASES, ETC.; CONTAINING FOOD AND DRINK, AND (BEHIND THESE) SKELETONS OF THE DEAD MAN'S HOUNDS. 2. WHERE ANIMALS WERE OFFERED: THE PLACE OF SACRIFICE, THE TEMPLE OF AMMON.

3. THE TEMPLE OF AMMON, THE MAIN AVENUE LOOKING EAST, SHOWING THE HIGH ALTAR AND PLACE OF ANIMAL SACRIFICE, AND THE THRONE ROOM (RIGHT). 4. SHOWING THE BED FRAME ON WHICH THE DEAD LAY, AND OTHER OBJECTS: THE INTERIOR OF A TOMB.

5. "THE TABLE OF THE SUN" MENTIONED BY HERODOTUS; THE SUN TEMPLE. 6. TOMBS OF THE ETHIOPIAN KINGS (500 B.C.) A GROUP OF THE PYRAMIDS AT MEROË. 7. THE KIOSK OUTSIDE THE ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE OF AMMON: PROFESSOR GARSTANG SURVEYING.

8. WITH THE LAST OFFERINGS AT ITS FOOT: THE HIGH ALTAR OF THE TEMPLE OF AMMON. 9. WITH JARS WHOSE CONTENTS SUGGEST HUMAN SACRIFICE; AND GROOVES MADE BY KNIFE-SHARPENING: THE CHAMBER OF URNS OF THE SUN TEMPLE. 10. RELICS OF AN INDUSTRY: THE POTTERY-KILNS. 11. THE HOLY OF HOLIES: THE GLAZED TILE PAVEMENT OF THE SANCTUARY OF THE SUN TEMPLE. 12. SCENES OF TORTURE AND SACRIFICE: CARVINGS ON THE WALL OF THE TEMPLE OVERLOOKING THE CHAMBER OF URNS, SUN TEMPLE. 13. THE ROYAL BATHS: THE EXCAVATOR AND HIS WIFE SORTING OUT THE STATUES FOUND IN THE SWIMMING-BATH. 14. DECORATING A WALL OF THE SWIMMING-BATH: MEDALLIONS, SCULPTURES, AND GLAZED TILES (NOTE THE WATER-SLICES).

In the article which appears on another page, Professor Garstang writes: "We are now able to trace the growth and realize the general appearance of Meroë, once the capital of ancient Ethiopia, in the same way that we can do with the ancient Egyptian cities. We can see the great public buildings, the dwellings of nobles, and those of the soldiers and their dependants; there rose here and there great temples and public buildings. . . . Still further in the desert, the Sun Temple stands alone. . . . In one of the Royal Palaces we . . . had the good fortune last year to be able to locate the ancient treasury. . . . By the side of that place, the past season's excavations have brought to light the Royal Baths. . . . Outside the city wall, to the east, is the great Temple of Ammon. . . . In the broader of the green valleys that

lead down from the deserts, the Sun Temple is found." "Candace" is the heretical name of Queen of Meroë" as the name "Pharaoh" given to the older Egyptian Kings. Specifically, the best-known Candace are (traditionally) the Queen of Sheba who visited Solomon; the Queen of Meroë who invaded Egypt in 22 B.C., captured Elephantine, Syene, and Philae, and was defeated by the Roman General Petronius; and the Queen of Ethiopia whose High Treasurer was converted to Christianity by Philip in 30 A.D. (Acts, viii, 27). With regard to photograph No. 1, it should be noted that the weapons of the dead man and the skeletons of the hounds seem to prove that the tomb contained the mortal remains of a hunter. Of No. 9, it should be noted that if the burnt bones in the jar in the Chamber of Urns prove to be human, this fact, taken in conjunction with the mural sculptures, will suggest the practice of human sacrifice.

(SEE ARTICLES AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS ELSEWHERE.)

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR GARSTANG.

FRANCE ON "LA RIVALITÉ NAVALE": A PICTURE-PLAN FROM PARIS.

DRAWN BY ALBERT SEBILLE.



AS CALCULATED BY OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOUR: THE STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN NAVY—WAR-VESSELS IN THE ACTIVE LIST
ON JUNE 1, 1912; TO BE READY FOR SERVICE IN THE AUTUMN; AND BUILDING FOR 1913 AND 1914.

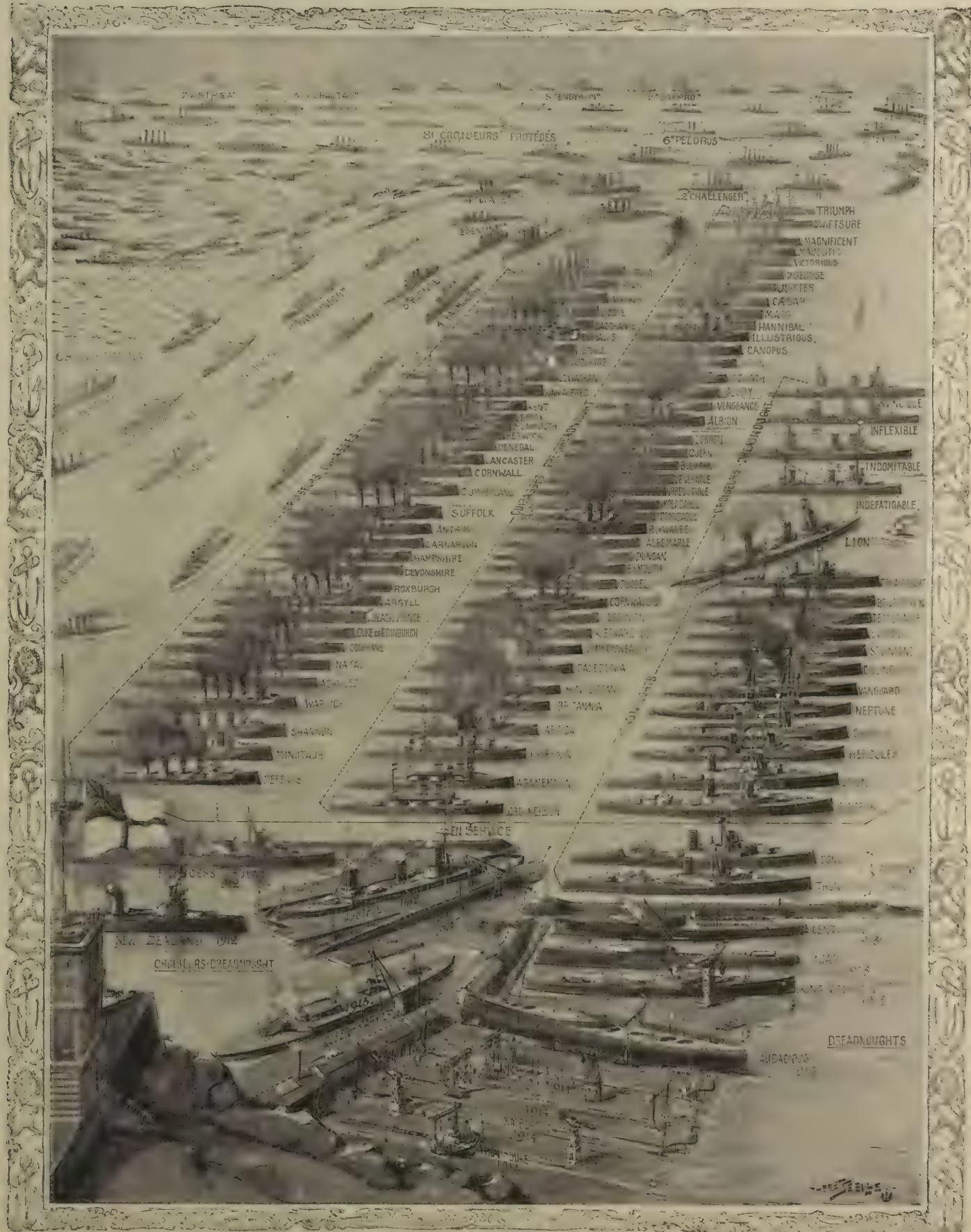
It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that world-wide interest is being taken in the ever-growing navies of Great Britain and Germany. All nations are watching and wondering, and one may say with certainty that none is more closely concerned than our nearest neighbour. France, indeed, is following the Programmes of the Fleets headed by King George and by the Kaiser with close attention. Hence, it is not surprising that a great French journal such as "*L'Illustration*" should find it worth its while to prepare and publish the two page illustrations here reproduced. They are of particular value at the moment in view of the issue of a British Parliamentary Paper embodying a Return of the ships, built and building, of the eight principal Sea Powers on March 31 last. The figures given are as follows: Battle-Ships Built—England, 55; Germany, 33; France, 21; Russia, 9; Italy, 8; Austria-Hungary, 12; United States, 31; Japan, 16. Armoured Coast-Defence Vessels Built: France, 6; Russia, 1;

United States, 9. Battle-Cruisers Built: England, 4; Germany, 2. Armoured Cruisers Built: England, 34; Germany, 9; France, 21; Russia, 6; Italy, 10; Austria-Hungary, 3; United States, 14; Japan, 13. Protected Cruisers I. Built: England, 18; France, 5; Russia, 7; United States, 3; Japan, 2. Protected Cruisers II. Built: England, 38; Germany, 26; France, 4; Russia, 1; Italy, 2; Austria-Hungary, 3; United States, 15; Japan, 12. Protected Cruisers III. Built: England, 16; Germany, 11; France, 6; Russia, 2; Italy, 11; Austria-Hungary, 3; Japan, 5. Unprotected Cruisers Built: England, 5; Germany, 6; Austria-Hungary, 3; United States, 3; Japan, 4. Scouts Built: England, 8; United States, 3. Torpedo Vessels Built: England, 26; France, 2; Russia, 3; Italy, 3; Austria-Hungary, 11; United States, 2; Japan, 3. Torpedo-Boat Destroyers Built: England, 179; Germany, 109; France, 68; Russia, 95; Italy, 22; Austria-Hungary, 12; United States, 40; Japan, 57. Torpedo-Boats

{Continued opposite}

FRANCE ON "LA RIVALITÉ NAVALE": A PICTURE-PLAN FROM PARIS.

DRAWN BY ALBERT SEBILLE.



AS CALCULATED BY OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOUR: THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY—WAR-VESSELS IN THE ACTIVE LIST

ON JUNE 1, 1912; TO BE READY FOR SERVICE IN THE AUTUMN; AND BUILDING FOR 1913 AND 1914.

Continued.]

Built: England, 109; Germany, 80; France, 161; Russia, 29; Italy, 84; Austria-Hungary, 60
United States, 25; Japan, 57. Submarines Built: England, 65; Germany, 13; France, 58
Russia, 29; Italy, 10; Austria-Hungary, 6; United States, 20; Japan, 12. Battle-Ships Building
England, 10; Germany, 9; France, 7; Russia, 7; Italy, 6; Austria-Hungary, 4; United States, 6
Japan, 2. Battle-Cruisers Building: England, 6; Germany, 4; Japan, 4. Protected Cruisers II
Building: England, 9; Germany, 8; Austria-Hungary, 3; Japan, 2. Unprotected Cruisers
Building: England, 2. Scouts Building: Italy, 3. Torpedo Depot-Ships Building: England, 4
Torpedo-Boat Destroyer Building: England, 30; Germany, 24; France, 16; Russia, 10; Italy, 10
Austria-Hungary, 6; United States, 14; Japan, 2. Torpedo-Boat Building: Italy, 25; Sub-
marines Building: England, 14; Germany, 13 (7); France, 25; Russia, 7; Italy, 10; Austria-

Hungary, 1; United States, 19; Japan, 3. As the "Times" points out: "As compared with the relative totals in the Return issued in May 1911, Great Britain has made a net gain of two in her battle-ship strength. Germany a net gain of one, and the United States a net gain of two; whereas, therefore, we had 53 battle-ships to the 61 of the two next strongest Powers, we now have 55 to their 64. On the other hand, the number of ships building for each of the three Powers remains precisely the same. As compared with the Triple Alliance the British superiority is two ships as compared with one ship a year ago." The Return does not discriminate between the battle-value of the various ships' of the same type. With regard to these two drawings, it should be remarked that, in the cases of ships building, only Dreadnought and Dreadnought Conqueror are listed.

ART, MUSIC

Mlle. TAMARA KARSAVINA IN "THAMAR."
Photograph by Watery.

MUSIC.

"THE Children of Don" has been the sport of fate, even more than most operas of native growth. At the time of writing, we hear that the first performance is definitely fixed for Saturday, the 15th; but the cautious man will not forget that two earlier dates had already been fixed: the second performance is to take place on Monday, 17th, after which Herr Nikisch is obliged to leave for the Continent, and if there are subsequent performances, as it is to be hoped there will be, they will have to be conducted by somebody else. All who intend listening to the opera and have no opportunity of looking at the score or libretto should obtain from the London Opera House the pamphlet in which "Owen Rhoscomyl" explains the inner significance of the plot which Lord Howard de Walden has fashioned out of Cymric legend. This little essay does what comparatively few "explanations" succeed in doing—it makes the whole easy to understand. The main subject of the Trilogy, of which this is the first part, is the struggle of Man against the tyranny of the old order of gods. The champion of Man is Gwydion, one of the children of Don, the Nature-Goddess. He carries on the conflict up to a certain point, and yields in due course to Dylan—the child of the Sea—who is the hero of the second drama. A great part is played by the Cauldron of Cardifon, which has much in common with the Ring of Alberich, inasmuch as it makes its owner the equal of the gods, but at the same time carries with it a curse which none may escape.

It has been the authors' object to revive interest in the legendary lore of our Celtic forefathers, which is as a sealed book to all but a devoted band of specialists. The average man of culture knows more about classical mythology and the Norse legends than our own. His familiarity with the Norse is no doubt in a large measure due to Wagner; and that is why the author has sought the aid of music.

A concert announced for the evening of the 14th inst. will have caused no little surprise to musicians in general and much heart-burning to the already much-harassed race of pianists in particular. At



A PAINTER'S STUDIO: END OF XIX CENTURY.

THE DRAMA

Mlle. BRONISLAWA NIJINSKA IN "THAMAR."
Photograph by Watery.

ART NOTES.

SIR Sidney Colvin retires, after a twenty-eight years' Keepership of the Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, on the blind rule of superannuation. A small extension of time made in his case suggests a wish for more; for never did Keeper leave his post with a more regretful send-off from friends and students. Sir Sidney kept the Prints and Drawings, acquired, exhibited, arranged, appraised them; the remembrance of his exhibition of Rembrandt etchings, for example, is still warm in many a mind that profited and was grateful. The Keeper of Prints and Drawings kept much besides: a lasting love of poetry among the chief things.

Sir Sidney's association with Stevenson is foremost in the public mind. There is a marked date to that friendship, and a certain group of names are drawn together under that date, as distinctly as the names of the company of the Mermaid Tavern, of the friends of Dryden and of Pope, of Johnson's club, of Emerson's companions at Boston, of Dickens's in London. Whereas certain men of letters have appeared here and there as solitary figures, such as Coventry Patmore, Browning, Francis Thompson, among moderns, or Wordsworth, Blake, and Milton—others have gathered together in close knots. The early eighties of the last century did see such a grouping, albeit a sundering came about, and because of the sundering, memorable letters.

The Curator, meanwhile, leaves a valuable exhibition as his last. The collection of Tintoretto drawings illustrates the collector's diligence and discrimination, and also his enterprise in saving those drawings for the nation. With these fine relics of the great Venetian are exhibited modern English drawings. Sir Sidney has enriched the national portfolios from all times and places. Connoisseurship never made him too narrowly official, nor office too rigid a connoisseur. He could be Slade Professor and much a friend to Whistler, Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and quite ready for Augustus John, Keeper at the British Museum and admirer of the great Wagener collection of Chinese paintings.

E. M.



AS THE BLUE GOD: M. NIJINSKI IN "LE DIEU BLEU."

Nikisch has satisfied himself that it is consistent with his reputation as a musician to lend his name and unrivalled influence to the experiment.

Mr. Hammerstein has decided to reduce the prices at his opera house to theatre levels, which is undoubtedly a wise move, for reasons which will be obvious. It is to be hoped he will have his reward. He is speaking of his autumn plans for English opera, but nothing is as yet definitely settled. Rumour is, however, busy with the suggestion that

THE RUSSIAN BALLET AT COVENT GARDEN:
FIGURES IN "THAMAR" AND "LE DIEU BLEU":

Amongst the novelties promised are "Le Dieu Bleu," "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Narcisse," and "Petrushka"; while a selection is promised also from "Cléopâtre," "Scheherazade," "Les Sylphides," "Le Carnaval," "Le Pavillon d'Armide," "Prince Igor," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Aurore et la Prince," "L'Oiseau d'Or," and "Le Lac des Cygnes."

there will be, among other things, a series of performances by the Denhoff Opera Company.

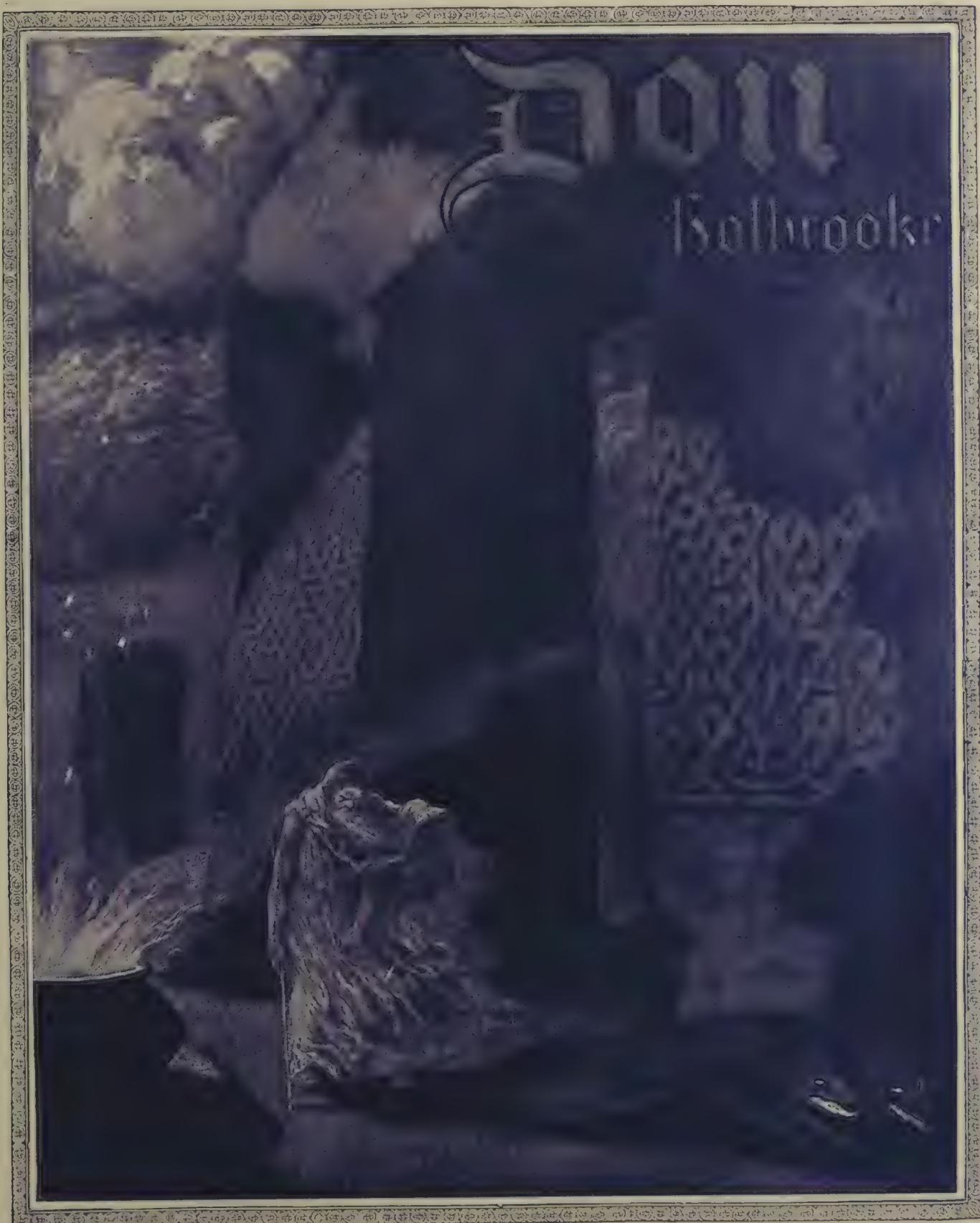
Next week the Handel Festival will begin with the General Rehearsal, which takes place, as already announced, on the 22nd. The fear that it may be the last phase of an institution which has made musical history has served to stimulate interest, and there is every prospect of unusually large audiences.

The work imposed on the orchestra at Covent Garden has been found so heavy that it has been necessary to call in the aid of the Beecham Symphony Orchestra, which will, among other things, play in Zandonai's new opera, "Conchita." Mr. Thomas Beecham will conduct several of the ballets.

M. ADOLF BOLM AND Mlle. TAMARA KARSAVINA
IN "THAMAR."
Photo. Watery.M. MAX FROHMAN AND Mlle. TAMARA KARSAVINA
IN "LE DIEU BLEU."
Photo. Watery.

LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN'S OPERA: "THE CHILDREN OF DON."

FROM THE DRAWING BY S. H. SIME.



THE NEW WORK BY "T. E. ELLIS": MATH, THE MAGICIAN, TURNS GWYDION AND GOVANNION INTO WOLVES.

It was arranged that the new opera, "The Children of Don," words by T. E. Ellis (otherwise Lord Howard de Walden), music by Joseph Holbrooke, and scenery designed by S. H. Sime, should be presented for the first time on June 15 at the London Opera House; and that it should be given in English. The work was cast as follows: Gode-Nodens (Mr Enzo Bosino), Lyd (Mr. Humphrey Bishop), and Don (Miss Gertrude Blomfield); Mortis-Math (Mr. Henry Weldon), Gwydion (Mr. Alsa Turner), Govannion (Mr. Andrew Shanks), Elan (Mme. Augusta

Doris), The Sacrifice (Miss Von Nichols), Dylan (Miss Janet Grover), Gwion (Mr. Frederick Blamey), Goewin (Mme. Jomelli), Arswa (Mr. Frank Pollock), 1st Priest (Mr. De Mores), 2nd Priest (Mr. Arthur Philips), and Demon (Mr. Henri Altschuler). The opera is based on an ancient Cymric legend. Thomas Evelyn Ellis, the eighth Baron of a creation dating from 1592, and one of the most art-loving of Peers, is thirty-two, and succeeded to the title in 1899. He served in South Africa during the war.

THE REVIVAL OF THE DANCE IN LONDON: THE RETURN OF THE RUSSIAN BALLET TO COVENT GARDEN.

DRAWING BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.; PHOTOGRAPHS BY BERT.



PROGRAMMED FOR THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN DANCERS: MLLÉ. TAMARA KARSAVINA IN "L'OISEAU DE FEU."

It was arranged that the Russian Ballet, without whose appearances no "Grand" Session at Covent Garden would now seem complete, should make their first appearance at the Opera House on Wednesday, June 12, giving "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Le Carnaval," and "Thamar." During their stay here they will present a selection from "Cléopâtre," "Scheherazade," "Les Sylphides," "Le Carnaval," "Le Pavillon d'Armide," "Prince Igor," "Le Spectre de la Rose," "Aurore et le Prince," "L'Oiseau d'Or," "Le Lac des Cygnes"; with, as novelties, "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Narcisse," "Thamar," "Le Dieu Bleu," "Petrouchka"; and, possibly, "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune."

THE GREEN-PLAY IN THE FINAL: THE AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON,

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WESTWARD HO!



FROM THE FIRST HOLE TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH: MR. JOHN BALL

In the Final of the Amateur Golf Championship, at Westward Ho! Mr. John Ball beat Mr. Abe Mitchell at the thirty-eighth hole, at which, as noted above, the latter picked up. Thus Mr. Ball became Amateur Golf Champion for the eighth time. He first won the title in 1888, at Prestwick. Mr. Mitchell, who comes of a famous golfing family, was a gardener, and is now a chauffeur. He reached the semi-finals in 1910; but was beaten by Mr. Ball. The match of the other day was most interesting. At the tenth in the first round Mr. Mitchell laid his opponent a stymie. Mr. Ball, in trying to screw round, holed both balls. At the

AND MR. ABE MITCHELL ON THE GREENS AT WESTWARD HO!

fifth in the second round, Mr. Ball's ball struck an open umbrella carried by one of the spectators, and rebounded on to the green. Mr. Mitchell was less fortunate: his ball hit a spectator and fell into a bunker. Our drawings show the green-play at all the holes in the Final. To take the first diagram as an example, "M. 2" means that Mr. Mitchell took 2 to reach that spot; "B. 2" that Mr. Ball took 2 to reach that spot. The total number of strokes taken by each player is also given. Mr. Mitchell's progress is marked by the dotted lines; Mr. Ball's by the solid lines.

THE ALBERT HALL AS THE BRIGHTON PAVILION OF THE REGENCY: THE HUNDRED YEARS AGO BALL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY G.P.U., TOPIQUE, SPOKE AND GENERAL, SWAIN, AND LAFAYETTE



THE ORGANISER OF THE ANCESTORS QUADRILLE: LADY SARAH WILSON AND HER PARTY.

There was a wonderful service at the Alber Hall on the 6th, when the Hundred Years Ball was held - the twenty-five different societies arranged by various ladies of Society, the chief two of which were the "Duchess of Somers" and the "Duchess of Howe". Miss ROXBURGH as Mrs. MASTERS, Lady EVELYN as Mrs. BUNN, and Mrs. HOWE as Mrs. ROXBURGH.

11. THE MARQUESSES AND MARCHIONESSES - THE LATHE

12. LADY MURIEL BECKWITH, ORGANISER OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS QUADRILLE; MRS. PETER COOKSON, AND LADY THEA ACHESON THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS QUADRILLE.

13. THE 1ST DRAGONS QUADRILLE, (THE COUNTESS HARDWICK, MRS. MINDEL, THE HON. MRS. FREDERICK GUS VANDERBILT, MATTARD (THE ORGANIST), AND (SITTING) MRS. KIMBERLY AND MRS. RICHARD SMITH).
 14. THE SOUTHERN QUADRILLE, LADY ETHEL GORDON - LENORE MRS. DOUGLAS GORDON, VISCOUNT DALKEITH, CAPTAIN THE HON. T. CORKE, YVONNE DALKEITH, CAPTAIN THE HON. T. CORKE, M. G. H. LOUGH, AND MR. DOUGLAS GORDON.
 15. MISS M. GLENN, MISS KENNEDY, AND LADY DUFF-GORDON.
LADY NORA BRASSTY.
 16. PRINCE ALBERT OF BATTENBERG AND LADY INESTHER.
 17. LADY JESTY DUFF AS LADY FITTERY SOMERSET IN THE WATERLOO QUADRILLE.

The Nelson Quadrille, organised by the Duchess of Somerset, was represented by the Hon. Alexander Nelson Hood.

19. VISCOUNT HARDINGE AS THE DUKE OF WALLINGTON IN THE WATERLOO QUADRILLE.
 20. MISS FLEMING AS THE ROYAL HORSE ARSENAL IN THE EQUESTRIAN.

- RESEMBLANCE QUADRILLE.

 11. MR. HENRY AUDLEY AS DAVID COPPERFIELD.
 12. BARONESS HULTON.
 13. LADY BERTRAM AS MISS FARRIN IN THE DRAMA QUADRILLE.
 14. GEORGE COOPER AS CECIL OF LONDON QUADRILLE; THE DUCHESS OF RUTLAND AS MUSICAL QUADRILLE.
 15. AS HIS ANCESTOR, NELSON, IN THE NELSON QUADRILLE; THE HON. ALEXANDER NELSON HOOD (DUKE OF BRACON).
 16. AS CAPTAIN MADRINE SUCKLING IN THE NELSON QUADRILLE; MR. LOWFELL.
 17. AS TACQLON IN THE DRAMA QUADRILLE; MISS KETTY SHANNON.
 18. IN THE ALHAMBRA'S QUADRILLE; THE COUNTIES OF ARABAN AS CONQUESTS OF ARAHAM AND BARON VON BEUGEL AS PRINCE FESTERSON.

the Waterloo Quadrille, by Lady (Arthur) Paget. Many famous Duke of Brontë), who were the actual sword-belt-shoeshucklers.

22. AS PALLAS ATHENE' IN THE JEUNESSE DORÉ QUADRILLE: LADY VIOLET CHARTERIS.

33. AS MARY IN THE JEUNESE DONÉE QUADRILLE: THE COUNTESS OF LYNN.

34. AS VENUS: THE HON. MRS. HERBERT ASQUITH.

35. AS JUDY: MRS. RALPH PITU.

36. AS HATTIE: THE COUNTESS OF ANCHASTER.

37. AS LADY PENELOPE CHESHIRE IN THE HIGHLAND QUADRILLE: LADY NIMIAN Crichton-Stuart.

38. AS DIANA: THE HON. MRS. A. HERBERT.

39. AS MR. SINCLAIR IN THE DRAMA QUADRILLE: MR. KINNEY ^{1/2}C.

40. AS EDMUND KELLY AS MAGISTER, IN THE DRAMA QUADRILLE: SIR VINCENT CAILLARD.

41. IN THE SOUS GUARDS QUADRILLE: LADY JEAN COCHRANE.

42. ORGANIST OF THE ADAMAC'S QUADRILLE: THE COUNTESS OF

ARRAN AS THE COUNTESS OF ARRAN.
e of 1812 were impersonated by their descendants. Nelson, for



MR. FILSON YOUNG.
Whose new Book, "Titanic" (Grant Richard) tells the story of the great Shipping Disaster.
Photo, Elliott and Fry.



ANDREW LANG ON A WATERLOO PROBLEM AND OTHER MILITARY ANECDOTES.



MR. A. M. BROADLEY.
Whose Book, "The Royal Miracle" (Stanley Paul), deals with the escape of Charles II. after Worcester.
Photo, Jacquier.

ONE of the most puzzling little problems conceivable is set to the curious, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, by Dr. Fitchett. He is, like Southeby in Thackeray's ballad, "An LL.D., a peaceful man," but, like Southeby, "he doth plume himself because we beat the Corsican." "We" means the Allies at Waterloo, a battle of which Dr. Fitchett lately wrote a graphic account in the *Cornhill*. People wrote letters to him concerning his article, "On Waterloo as Napoleon Saw It," and from two of these letters emerged the puzzle. Dr. Fitchett had never dreamed that the Emperor observed the fortunes of the fight from the top of a

immediately after the events. He observed the tall scaffolding with platforms, in Napoleon's position, and himself swarmed up one of the pillars, some twenty feet in height. "The machine had been placed by the side of the road, but Napoleon ordered it to be shifted." Sir Charles speaks as if everyone had heard of this great and extraordinary erection, and Dr. Fitchett is anxious to hear from anyone who has read of it, in any account of the battle. He thinks that there was no time for the erection between Napoleon's arrival on the previous evening and the beginning of the fight; but there was time, on the English side, for erecting considerable structures at Hougoumont. Could the materials have been carried in the train of the French army? One sees no reason why they should not.

I remember that Sir Hudson Lowe, a year earlier, had examined the position, with a view to having works thrown up on it in the interest of the Allies—for the defence of Brussels, I presume; but it does not seem likely that Sir Hudson erected this wooden observatory, which the Emperor "had shifted," as Bell says. So there is the puzzle. Sir Charles Bell cannot, surely, have invented or dreamed his story, which has some corroboration from the old coloured print, and yet one can remember no mention of the wooden scaffolding.

There is another Waterloo puzzle. There is a tradition in Scotland that the Colonel of the Scottish Greys was never seen again, dead or alive, after the famous and finally disastrous charge of the Union Brigade. To me this tradition seems mythical, but it is still told, with what I trust is another myth, that Cameron of Fassfern was unpopular with his regiment, and, at Quatre Bras, was shot down from behind. Of course, the thing might occur by accident, as Stonewall Jackson was shot in the dusk by the fire of his own men.

At the taking of Sekukoeni's fighting hill, perforated by galleries, a young Scot, famed for his reckless valour, was seen to enter a gallery; and no trace of him was ever recovered. There was found what one would not expect, ancient Portuguese armour, in the innermost recess of this curious fortification; so I have heard from an officer who took part in this desperate affair. Of our half-forgotten foe, Sekukoeni, it is told that an outpost under a young English officer fired on some of his

men, who came forward under a flag of truce. The officer rode alone into the hills, to Sekukoeni's kraal, and gave himself up in expiation of the offence. Regulus did nothing of more Roman courage. But Sekukoeni was not a Carthaginian; "Go back in peace," he said to the young man. "We here, too, are gentlemen." I heard the story orally, and trust that it is not mythical.

DESCRIBED BY SCOTT AS "ENCHANTING": CAROLINE, PRINCESS OF WALES, AT A MASQUERADE AT MONTAIGUE HOUSE, BLACKHEATH, IN 1812.

From an Original Water-Colour Drawing in the Collection of A. M. Broadley, Esq.
"Walter Scott had in 1806 been invited to Blackheath, when he wrote enthusiastically of the hostess to George Ellis: 'She is an enchanting princess, who dwells in an enchanted palace, and I cannot help thinking that her prince must labour under some malignant spell when he denies himself her society.'"
Illustration reproduced from 'An Injured Queen: Caroline of Brunswick' by Lewis Carroll, courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

ISPR REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE 1.

kind of wooden tower, sixty feet in height. Like the learned Doctor, I have read many contemporary descriptions of the combat, and, like him, I do not remember that one of them speaks of this observatory.

He first heard of it from a man in Edinburgh, who said that he possessed "an old coloured print" (date and artist's name are not given) in which a tall and massive scaffolding was represented. Dr. Fitchett said that this must have been a fanciful addition. Napoleon spent much of the day seated, at a table, brought from a cottage, on which was spread a map. Everyone has heard of these things, and of the Emperor's movements, before and towards the end of the engagement. The tower seemed to be quite fanciful.

But another correspondent, in New Zealand, called Dr. Fitchett's attention to the letters of the celebrated surgeon, Sir Charles Bell, who visited the field; and performed many operations on the wounded. Many of them had lain long where they fell, destitute of aid.

Sir Charles Bell's Letters are published in an edition of 1870, but they appear to have been written

Sir Charles Bell's Letters on his experiences must be well worth reading. He hated the French as "trained banditti," and Napoleon as "a tyrant." But he does not conceal his admiration and respect for the enduring stoicism of the wounded French on whom he operated. "There were fellows capable of marching unopposed from the west of Europe to the east of Asia. . . . Strong, thick-set, hardy veterans, brave spirits and unsupdued." The English forces, to a large extent, were



VOTED NOT GUILTY BY THACKERAY: QUEEN CAROLINE.
From an Engraving by T. Woolnoth, in the Collection of A. M. Broadley, Esq.,
after a Drawing by Wageman.

"As I read the Queen's trial in history, Thackeray has written, 'I vote she is not guilty. I don't say it is an impartial verdict, but as one reads her story the heart bleeds for the kindly, generous, outraged creature, if wrong there be, let it lie at his door who wickedly thrust her from it!'"

From "An Injured Queen: Caroline of Brunswick."

little more than recruits; Wellington had few, indeed, of his Peninsular men. But the lads were as tenacious as the bronzed veterans of Napoleon.



"NON MI RICORDO": THE EXAMINATION OF MAJOCCHI AT THE TRIAL OF QUEEN CAROLINE
IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The incident represented in this picture is the examination of the first witness, Theodore Majocchi, by Earl Grey. Majocchi had been employed in the household of the Queen abroad. The sight of him was too much for her Majesty, who cried "Traitore" (Traitor) and abruptly quitted the House. The evidence of this servant was very damaging to the Queen. When cross-examined, "Non mi ricordo" (I do not recollect) was almost his invariable reply. . . . Non mi ricordo became a household word."—From "An Injured Queen: Caroline of Brunswick."

BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKY



All over the Globe

LADIES' PAGE.

PROOF was given of the genuine interest felt by the Queen in the promotion of British industries, by her long and careful inspection of the British Silk Exhibition that is now going on (until June 19) at Prince's Skating Rink, Knightsbridge. The Queen was nearly two hours at the Exhibition, and clearly enjoyed the beautiful and varied display. Her Majesty herself wore a charming gown of British manufactured Nion-de-soie over soft satin; the colour was a delicate heliotrope, with a vest to the waist of silver lace; bands of *grelots* in the same shade edged the opening of the corsage upon the lace, and thence passed down the front of the tunic, continuing round its end. With this pretty gown was worn a hat of heliotrope chip, smothered in shaded feathers of the same colour, and some beautiful pearls finished the toilette.

The Queen held quite a long conversation with the weaver employed upon a Jacquard hand-loom from the famous silk-factory at Brantree of Messrs. Warner and Sons: this workman had had the honour of making the satin for the Queen's Coronation dress, and the piece upon which he is now employed at the Exhibition is also ordered by her Majesty. It is a lovely brocade, sixty-three inches wide, the ground a laurel-leaf green and the pattern of ivy-leaves and berries in rich gold damask—a superb Court train material; and at other stands may be seen various silken fabrics purchased also by the Queen. Many large London dress-houses are showing, and there are also several smaller, but interesting, businesses started and managed by ladies. In fact, the Exhibition is exceedingly interesting and well repays a visit. Behind all that, too, is the patriotic duty of supporting home industries: ladies ordering new silk dresses, or household plenishings, should follow the Queen's example, and ask their tradesmen to procure patterns of British-made silks. There will be the reward personally of getting reliable, lasting, and unadulterated silks, for these qualities are among the features of the British manufacture.

Messrs. Liberty and Co. are in cordial sympathy with the aims of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland (of which their chairman is a vice-president and was one of the earliest members and promoters). But as, in support of their efforts to revive the industry, they have now (and for many years past) had a permanent exhibition of their own special productions in British silks on view in their Regent Street premises, they are not showing them in the present exhibition. Some of their silks, however, will be found represented in the costumes exhibited. Messrs. Liberty claim to have been the first to make practical efforts for the revival of the industry, and to produce the largest output in the trade. A public exhibition of their products was held in their own showrooms as far back as 1891, and was opened by H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck, who was accompanied on the occasion by her daughter, now Queen Mary.



A RACE-GOWN OF SILK AND CHIFFON.

This elegant gown is produced in a delicate coloured silk, draped panier-fashion with white chiffon and lace, and a silk sash.

No doubt, the umbrella silks, the tie and muffler silks, the hosiery, the laces and the coat linings, all of which are produced to perfection in England, and shown in the Exhibition, are commercially of great importance, but to us the keener interest consists in the lovely silk materials for dress and home decoration. There are several large stands showing gowns, both for Court and afternoon wear, made by leading London couturières. An exquisite Court gown in amber satin, brocaded with a foliage design in gold and silver, and worn with a train of pale blue velvet heavily embroidered with diamanté, the whole thing produced by English hands, is quite lovely. In the same case is an equally sumptuous material on a rich red ground, brocaded with gold, silver, mandarin blue, and touches of other colours, cleverly copied from a small piece of antique Chinese embroidery, in which the imperial dragon figures. In another case is an evening dress in white-striped English crêpe, touched with silver embroideries, and having the corsage and paniers of old rose silk in the soft material distinctly known all the world over as "Liberty" satin; and there is another dress with a pleated skirt of Nattier-blue silk crêpe, and a habit-coat corsage of the same crêpe in a darker shade, opening over a white chiffon chemise, the edge relieved with a white silk muslin fichu. There is an amusing stand, showing a bride in Elizabethan dress, with her trousseau in silks, satins and crêpes, including the silk stockings that were so novel in Tudor days, and are still rather an expensive but most agreeable luxury, all English-made. There are many hangings and other made-up displays of plain and brocaded silks and velvets, of the greatest beauty; some of the stands show the charm of silk as wall-covering. Needlework and embroidery, ribbons, screens and lamp-shades, parasols, scarves—it really is a wonderful display!

Two materials are frequently used in dresses. Tunics when a little draped are described as paniers, without much regard to accuracy, as a panier is properly a puff on each hip to resemble a basket there supported; and these are often of a different material from the underskirt. A deep collar and a wide band on the skirt, again, may be of another fabric than the rest of the gown. For instance, a crêpon dress with its crinkly surface is very happily relieved by a tunic of spotted foulard. The model seen was bright brown silk crêpon with tunic of white and brown spotted foulard draped panier-fashion about as far down as the knees; a long undersleeve and full draped revers falling on one side only of the bust were of the brown crêpon. Long, close-fitting sleeves, I should mention, are again fashionable, though three-quarter ones, too, are still worn. Bell ends to the sleeves, too, have returned to favour, and are ruffled with pretty frills of muslin or of lace, in harmony with the wide (usually one-sided) frills that are so much worn on the corsages, peeping out of the tailor coats or falling over the bust of one-piece costumes. A dainty and scrupulously fresh jabot and sleeve frills make a perfectly plain little crêpon or cotton frock look smart and dressy.

FILOMENA.



PERFECTING THE FIGURE.

SURE AND HARMLESS CURE OF OVER-FATNESS.

WHEN a woman begins to get stout she soon has to relinquish all claim to stylishness, however costly her wardrobe may be; indeed, a little extra "dressiness" often has a way of showing up the defects of figure. Unfortunately, many young and middle-aged women, when assailed by the first symptoms of obesity, rashly go in for weakening treatments, involving partial starvation, violent physical exercise, and drug-remedies of a mineral origin. Nothing could well be worse than such debilitating methods, and it is our bounden duty to warn our stout readers against them.

There is one sure and harmless cure for obesity in all its stages. Antipon, the standard remedy for the permanent cure of over-fatness, has won the unqualified approval of medical men throughout the world, as witness the tribute paid by the famous French specialist, Dr. Ricciardi, of Paris, who writes:

"I must frankly say that Antipon is the only product I have ever met with for very quick, very efficacious, and absolutely harmless reduction of obesity; all other things are perfectly useless, and some absolutely dangerous." This opinion has been endorsed by thousands. In fact, all those who have taken Antipon are enthusiastic in recommending it to their stout friends and acquaintances. The following letter

was received recently by the proprietors of Antipon from a lady residing at Eccleshall, Staffs:—"Will you please send me one 4/6 bottle of Antipon by return of post, as I want it for a friend who has tried several remedies without the least benefit, so I am going to give her a bottle of Antipon, as she won't believe there is anything that will reduce her weight. But having had some myself years ago, and having had no return of over-stoutness since, I am quite sure that Antipon will do my friend a world of good, the same as it did for me."

Whatever the development of stoutness may be, and however long the obesity has given trouble, the decrease of weight is rapid. There is a decrease of from 8oz. to 3lb. within a day and a night of starting the

MID-VICTORIAN.
Pre-Antipon Days.MODERN SLENDERNESS.
The Antipon Age.

treatment, and thereafter a satisfactory daily reduction until the complete recovery of shapely and slender proportions. Not only is the elimination of all superabundant fatty deposits accomplished without trouble or inconvenience, but the abnormal condition of body which is the cause of that super-accumulation of adipose tissue is lastingly eradicated.

In slight cases of over-fatness—the waist, hips, bust, etc., being a little too full, for instance—Antipon is absolutely a magical remedy: so much so, that in many cases a single bottle of Antipon has proved sufficient. We will here quote a couple of unsolicited testimonials in support of this claim. The first is from a lady who writes from Harlesden, N.W. She says:

"I have been waiting, before writing to you, to see if the Antipon cure

was lasting, and I find it is so. Perhaps you think that the one bottle I had was not sufficient to make any difference, but I must say it did, as mine was only a slight case. I feel very much better since taking it, and whenever I know of any of my friends suffering from obesity I will make it known to them that they can be cured of it."

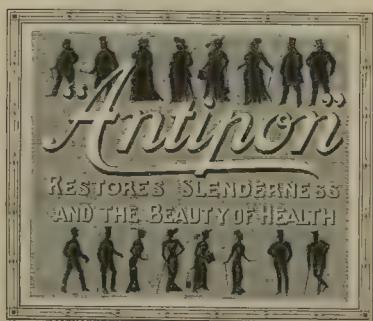
The second letter (from a lady of Catford, Kent) is very similar in strain. The writer says: "I am pleased to say that one bottle of Antipon has worked such wonders that I shall not require any more. I have been waiting to see if it was really a permanent cure, and am glad to say it is."

There is another side to the Antipon treatment: it has a splendid tonic effect, and is especially active in bracing up the digestive system, reviving appetite, and re-establishing perfect assimilation and nutrition. The result is that the muscular and nervous systems are thoroughly invigorated. This, and the complete suppression of the needless fatty matter, both subcutaneous and internal, is the only way to restore beauty of form and robust health at one and the same time. Antipon is marvellously reconstructive. The removal of the disfiguring fat about the cheeks, chin, shoulders, etc., is accomplished without wrinkling or sagging, Antipon having a grand tonic effect on the skin.

Antipon is a refreshing liquid, containing harmless vegetable substances only.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by Chemists, Stores, etc.; or may be had (on sending remittance) privately packed, carriage paid in the United Kingdom, direct from the Antipon Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

Antipon can be had from stock or on order from all Druggists and stores in the Colonies and India, and is stocked by wholesale houses throughout the world.





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THE LAND OF THE FJORDS.

NORWAY, with its wonderful fjords and mountains, is one of the most beautiful countries in the world, and an ideal place for summer holidays. Nor, thanks to modern facilities for travel, is it by any means remote or inaccessible. A day's run across the North Sea, from Newcastle, takes the British holiday-maker to the Norwegian coast, and, once there, he may either make his way on land, or, better still, cruise along the coast in the most comfortable type of modern pleasure-steamer, in and out among the islands, past the towering cliffs and headlands, and up and down the winding fjords, thus seeing



Photo. White-Ernest.
IN A BRANCH OF THE BEAUTIFUL HARDANGER FJORD: A STEAMER LEAVING ODDA.

the best that Norway has to offer in the way of beautiful scenery. An almost unbroken chain of islands extends along the Norwegian coast, so that the cruising steamers have the

A FAMOUS YORKSHIRE RESORT—PICTURESQUE AND HISTORIC: THE SPA AT WHITBY.

Whitby is beautifully situated, and the traditions that gather round the ruins of its ancient abbey carry back to the beginnings of English history and literature. As a resort, Whitby possesses all that is best for a seaside holiday of the quietest kind. An illustrated booklet on its attractions can be obtained from the Superintendent of the Line, Great Northern Railway.

benefit of a perfectly smooth waterway, which is a great consideration to those who might not be able to appreciate to the full the beauties of Nature while tossed upon the rolling wave. The narrow fjords run into the mainland for hundreds of miles, branching out on either side, and bounded by vast mountain walls thousands of feet in height. In some places so narrow are the channels between these precipices that it hardly seems as if a vessel could pass. One is called the Nord Fjord, which runs up to Loen and its famous lake; another is the lovely Hardanger Fjord, which branches into the Sør Fjord, at the head of which is the village of Odda, an important touring centre. These are but two of many. The summer cruises to Norway from Newcastle-on-Tyne, in connection with the Great Northern Railway, are becoming more and more popular. One of thirteen days, costing from £10 to £15—including meals on board, but not shore excursions—runs to Stavanger and Trondhjem and back, via the fjords. Longer trips go to the North Cape and the Land of the Midnight

Sun. Full particulars are given in the G.N.R. illustrated booklet, "Norway Cruises," obtainable at King's Cross.

All who are interested in the welfare of our gallant troops in Egypt will find a worthy object of much-needed help in the Soldiers' Institute at Abbassiyeh, Cairo. Built in 1899 to provide the men with a place of healthy recreation, it is run on temperance lines, and men of all creeds are welcome. Owing to an increase of the garrison, the building is too small, and £2000 is required to enlarge it. An appeal to raise this sum is being made by Major-General Sir John Maxwell, Commanding the Troops in Egypt, and is supported by Lord Kitchener.



Photo. White-Ernest.
THE CHARM OF NORWAY: LAKE LOEN—MUCH VISITED ON SUMMER CRUISES.

Subscriptions and gifts may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Captain A. L. C. Clarke, Headquarters, Cairo, or to the Rev. J. Harwood Little, Chaplain to the Forces, Abbassiyeh.

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Photochrom Co.

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including return rail ticket, hotel accommodation, and four days' excursions costs but £4 18s., and with an extension to Fort William for a further 7 days, with similar arrangements, the total cost is £9 17 6.



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and helps the Razor.**

Send for a trial stick, enclosing 2d. in stamps.

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is invaluable for washing off grease and
stains—it is "kind to the skin."*

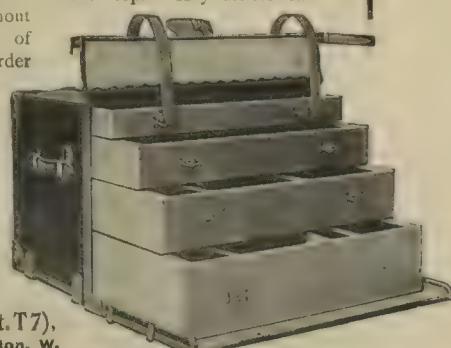
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inclinations. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, affording supreme comfort and rest.

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Catalogue "C 7" of Adjustable Chairs Free.

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**THE FORCE THAT GIVES VIENNA SAFETY:
THE AUSTRIAN STATE POLICE.**

THE Police Administration in Austria is, in the lowest degree, partly in the hands of the communes, represented by the Burgomasters, and partly in that of State authorities—namely, the I. and R. District Captaincies, or special I. and R. Police Directions, and independent Commissariats (within the territories of various provinces).

There are I. and R. Police Directions in Vienna, Prague, Trieste, Lemberg, Krakow, Czernowitz, Brunn, and Gratz. The next highest authority in State Police for an entire province is the I. and R. Governor's offices: the third and highest authority for the entire Empire is the I. and R. Ministry of the Interior. Among the Police Directions of

building erected in 1904 at a cost of over 3,000,000 crowns. In each Commissariat District there are several guard-rooms, which at the same time constitute stations for rendering first-aid in street accidents. There are 184 in the whole police district. Big criminal affairs are dealt with by the Police Direction in the Criminal Investigation Office specially intended for that purpose. It possesses a number of specially trained police agents, and other means of investigation and search, including police dogs of various breeds (Airedale terriers, Dobermann vintsch, and German collies).

A further remarkable institution of the Police Direction is the recognition office, which consists of the finger-prints department, the criminal album, and the police photographic studio. For several years the anthropometric method had been abandoned, and replaced by the finger-print method. The Vienna Police Direction was the first police authority on the Continent which used the finger-print method for identification purposes on the model of the London detective department; the method of classifying and filing the finger-prints introduced by the chief of the latter department, Sir Edward Henry, has also been adopted. The total number of finger-print cards at the

Schneider, photographer to the Vienna Police Direction, of using transfers to take up the finger-print traces at the place where the act was committed; this does away with the previous necessity of directly photographing these traces.

The reorganisation of the Vienna Traffic Police was carried out partly on the basis of experience gained by the Commission of Inquiry in London, Paris, Berlin, and other large cities. In the "Polizeidependance" building there is also located the Central Registration of Residents Office. Remarkable is also the Police Museum, which is said to contain the largest collection of its kind in Europe.

The Vienna I. and R. Safety Watch, which in the year 1869 was established instead of the Military Police Watch which had till then existed, is a Civil Watch Corps, armed



Portrait of
CHIEF OF THE AUSTRIAN STATE
POLICE AT VIENNA: KARL
RITTER VON BRZESOWSKY.

Austria, the I. and R. Police Direction in Vienna is particularly remarkable. The President is at present Karl Ritter von Brzesowsky. He is assisted by the Vice-President, Court Councillor Ferdinand Baron Gorup von Besincz. There are 237 superior officers, 49 medical officers, one assistant for photographic work, one female police assistant (for care of youthful offenders), 143 clerks, 231 assistant clerks, 661 police agents, 62 officers and 4247 men of the Safety Watch. The last-named body will, in 1913, be increased by four officers and 281 men: 263 men of the Watch are mounted.

The I. and R. Police Direction of Vienna was established in 1792. Since 1873 it has had its chief office in the First District Schottenring 11. The remaining departments are in the house known as "Polizeidependance," a

end of 1911 was about 90,000. The practical working of the finger-print method was considerably improved last year by the adoption of the method invented by Rudolf

repeatedly from Turkey, not China, and Japan, these committees having inquired thoroughly, with evident interest and care, into its organisation.



Portrait of
DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE VIENNA
POLICE: HOFRATH FERDINAND
FREIHERR GORUP VON BESENÉZ.

and in uniform, organised on a military footing, and subordinated to the Police President.

The Police Agents are dressed as civilians when exercising their duties. They prove their authority by producing a cockade. While the Safety Watch are armed with sabre and revolver, the Police Agent is only equipped with a knuckle-duster, and, if necessary, a revolver.

Thus, by well-aimed endeavour, the Vienna Police have been developed into an exemplary institution, and it therefore need occasion no surprise that in the course of late years it has been the object of commissions of study from almost all European countries, and also to mention the Transvaal, these committees having inquired thoroughly, with evident interest and care, into its organisation.



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCE WHICH PROTECTS AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL, THE PALACE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT,
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THE WORLD-FAMED **ANGELUS** GRAND & UPRIGHT PLAYER-PIANOS As Supplied to His Late Majesty King Edward VII.

The charm and delight of being able to play the piano perfectly can hardly be realised until you possess an ANGELUS.

The simplicity and completeness of the Expression Devices enable you to enjoy to the fullest extent the personal interest in rendering artistically the World's best music.

THE MELODANT Expression Device (Patented) accentuates the melody or theme of the composition, giving just that exquisite humanlike effect and independence of touch which mark the performance of the accomplished artist.

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The extraordinary success and popularity of the world-famed ANGELUS Player-Pianos are undoubtedly due to their artistic supremacy and moderate prices.

You are invited to call and hear the Angelus, or write for Illustrated Catalogue No. 2 of the latest models.

Herbert Marshall & Sons Ltd.
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The Royal Commission

in their final report on Tuberculosis, recently issued, clearly showed that the chief danger to child life resulted from the use of infected cows' milk. To quote one extract: "The Evidence we have accumulated goes to demonstrate that a considerable amount of the tuberculosis of childhood is to be ascribed to infection transmitted to children in meals consisting largely of the milk of the cow."

When the mother's milk is not available, the "Allenburys" Foods form the best substitute, as they are practically identical with healthy human milk, in composition, nutritive value and digestibility, and are absolutely free from all harmful germs.

The Allenburys' Foods

promote sound sleep, ensure vigorous health and development, and represent the most successful method of infant feeding ever devised.

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The "Allenburys" Rusks.
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A PAMPHLET "INFANT FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT" SENT FREE.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Dec. 10, 1907) of MR GEORGE DUNN,
of Wooldey Hall, near Maidenhead, on
March 3, is proved by John Joseph Eyston, brother,
the Very Reverend Monsignor Thomas Dunn, brother,
of the value of the estate amounting to £24,433.
(He gives £200 a year to his said brother; £1,000
to his niece Mary Elizabeth Eyston; £500 to
John J. Eyston; £500 each to James Kersopp,
Catherine Bates, Colonel Charles Lottis Bates,
Edward Leadbitter, William Leadbitter, and
Herbert de Stacpoole, and legacies and annuities
to servants and others. The residue of
the property he leaves in trust for his sister
Mrs. Eyston for life, then for her husband,
and on the death of the survivor, as to
£10,000 to his nephew Thomas More Eyston,
and the ultimate residue to the eldest son of
his brother William, but should his brother
leave no son, then for his said nephew Thomas
More Eyston

The will of the **SIXTH MARQUESS OF WATERFORD**, of 51, Upper Brook Street, and Carrigtwohill, Waterford, who died on Dec. 1, is proved by Lord Charles Beresford, uncle, the value of the personal property being £162,655. The testator gives his horses and ponies, wines and portes, furniture, etc., &c., the value of £500, and the use of certain jewels to his wife. The residue of the property is to follow the trusts of the settled family estates.

The will (dated Feb. 13, 1912) of Mr. WILLIAM BARROW SIMONDS, of Abbotts Bury, Winchester, for fifteen years Conservator M.P. for Winchester, who died on Feb. 29, proved by William Barrow Simonds, son, and Robert Henviley Simonds, nephew, the value of the real and personal estate being £100,546. The testator gives £8000 in trust for each of his daughters, Ellen, Olive and Alice: £1000 each in trust for his daughters, Marion B. Hales, Constance B. Young, and Lucy B. Richards: £100 each to his spinster daughters, and the use of Waterside or £150 per annum for the payment of the rent and rates of another residence: £300 to Robert H. Simonds; legacies to servants; and the rest due to his son.

The will and codicil of MR. THOMAS ROBINSON, of The Gables, Glaistead, near Whitby, ex-Mayor of West Hartlepool, who died on Jan. 10, are proved and the value of the estate sworn at £83,22s. The testator gives £5400 to his daughter Esther Isabella, and a sum of £15,000 is to be held in trust the income for life, then to Annie Greenhalgh and then for the children of his son: (11)

advowson and right of presentation to the vicarage of
Stranton, Durham, to his son Thomas Alexander; £10,000
to his daughter Alice Ada Steel; £800 and a freehold
house in Whitby to his daughter Edith Mary Bennett;
£8000 to his grandchildren Guy and Constance; £8000

The following important wills have been proved—	
Mr. James Coats, jun., Ferguslie, Paisley.	£1,923,263
Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Wilkin, Powys, Sidmouth	£52,002
Miss Fanny Sutton, The Firs, Bentley Heath, Knowle, Warwick	£51,947
Mr. William Pigott, 10, Matlock Lane, Ealing	£47,960
Mr. Matthew Barr, 30, Monteith Row, Glasgow	£47,647
Mr. Williams Evans, 2, Newsham Drive, Liverpool	£43,978

What is whisky? The answer is not, perhaps, so simple as might be imagined. At any rate, Messrs. Robert Brown's "Four Crown" is whisky, and very good whisky, too, remarkable for its flavour and its purity. This well-known company has its head office at 107, Holm Street, Glasgow; its London office at 14, Jewry Street, E.C.; and various other branches. It was founded nearly half a century ago by Mr. Robert Brown, who is still its managing-director, and a leading expert in whisky-blending. The whisky is made in the Company's own distillery at Speyside, north of Aberdeen, and the bonded warehouse in Glasgow contains £100,000 worth of stock.

Sources of good water are becoming more and more polluted as population increases, so much so, that many of them are regarded by sanitary authorities as "diluted sewage." Unfortunately, water so tainted often remains bright and clear, and germs of disease are not suspected. Immunity from the maladies bad water so frequently causes can be assured by drinking *only* water which is known to be *always pure*, such as the Natural Malvern Water, of the "Alpha Brand." This can be obtained direct from Messrs. W. and J. Burrow, the Springs, Malvern. They have bottled this water for fifty years, and send cases of six dozen bottles to any address in England, carriage paid, on receipt of order. It can be had either still or aerated.

Electrification continues to progress on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway. A new service of electric trains has been started between London Bridge and the Crystal Palace on the one hand, and Wandsworth Common and Peckham Rye on the other, through Dulwich. Residents in those districts, including Dulwich, Streatham, Balham and West Norwood, now have the benefit of this quicker and more comfortable service. The main line service to



Photo, Oak.
AN EXPLOSION AS A MEANS OF SALVAGE: BLOWING UP THE "BAYARDO"
IN THE HUMBER.

The Wilson liner "Bayardo," recently wrecked in the Humber, has been blown up by salvage contractors, the explosives being so placed as to expose as much of the cargo as possible. The explosions caused huge columns of water to shoot up into the air to a height of many hundred feet. It is pointed out, for the benefit of the superstitious, that the vessel was wrecked on her thirteenth voyage.

to his daughter Bertha Peele; \$1100 for an Institute and Reading Room for the inhabitants of Glaistead; other legacies; and the residue to his son.

able service. The main line service to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, and other places has also been accelerated. The question of electrifying the whole L.V. and S.C.R. system is still being considered.

For Better Nourishment.



JUNORA

WINE OF HEALTH

HUMPHREY TAYLOR & Co., Ltd. 45, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

A delightfully fragrant and famous product, which contains nothing deleterious or poisonous. It *does* help the Hair to **Grow**. It supplies the hair-cells with the diet on which their vitality depends. The hair after its use becomes silk-like and glossy, and the **Improvement** is **Striking**.

It is beautifully perfumed with **Otto of Roses**. For children it is a necessity for at no time.

For children it is a necessity, for at no time does the hair grow more rapidly than at childhood.

There is nothing like it, **Nothing so Good.**
It is prepared in a **Golden Colour** for Fair or Grey Hair.
Sold in 3/6, 7/-, and 10/- bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and Bowlers.

PROTECTS FROM INFECTION.

Prescribed by
the Medical
Profession for
50 years.



This is the weapon of

THIS IS THE WRAPPER OF
WRIGHT'S

WRIGHT'S

The Original and Only Genuine
COAL TAR SOAP
Ad. per Tablet.

A STRIKING EXHIBIT IN SHAKESPEARE'S ENGLAND.



One of the most picturesque and interesting Exhibits at the Earl's Court Exhibition is that of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish. It is a very fine reproduction of Ledbury Market Hall, and is the centre of attraction daily to admiring crowds.



is seen in actual operation at the stand. Known everywhere as the great Ease in Use Polish, it requires only a little light rubbing to produce a most brilliant and lasting shine. Also waterproof and preservative. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. tins of grocers, bootmakers, stores everywhere.

CHISWICK POLISH CO., Chiswick, London, W.

LOTUS

Charming Summer shoe; very light and flexible; beautifully made and delightful to wear. Harmonises perfectly with the short, fashionable skirt. Supplied by nearly seven hundred agents in London and the Provinces. Illustrated catalogue and local agent's address sent on request.

Letters:
Lotus Shoe Makers, Stafford.
Telephone:
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For Short Skirt.
No. 69 Walking Pump Shoe 13/9

What the "Porosknit" label means to you.



First of all it means the biggest underwear value you can buy. It assures you supreme comfort resulting from a perfect fitting undergarment which is soft, absorbent, ventilated, elastic, and cool.

To know "Porosknit" comfort buy a suit and wear it to-day.

Insist on the label as there are imitations on the market. A garment without our label is not "Porosknit."

GUARANTEE—Replacement or repayment for any "Porosknit" garment not giving satisfaction.

In sizes 34 in. to 45 in. Ask your Hosiery or Outfitter.

2/6 per garment, all sizes.

Long and short | Knee and ankle sleeve shirts. | length drawers.

If any difficulty in obtaining from your outfitter write: Sole selling agents for the Chalmers Knitting Co.,

A. MERCHANT & CO.,
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WHO SUPPLY THE WHOLESALE.

HUNT & ROSKELL, LTD.

(late STORR & MORTIMER),
IN ALLIANCE WITH

J.W. BENSON, LTD.



By Appointment to
H.M. the King.



In pure Platinum, with outer circle of Diamonds and inner circle of square-cut Emeralds, £85.

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Watch Bracelets.
In Pure Platinum, or Gold,
set with fine selected
Gems.



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QUALITY
LEVER
WATCHES.

In pure Platinum, with circle of Rubies or Sapphires and Diamonds, £60.



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Special Designs prepared
to own ideas.

Selections sent on approval at our
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25, OLD BOND STREET, W.

CARTERS

24 & 6 NEW CAVENDISH STREET & 90
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Self-Propelling
BATH-CHAIRS
of every description.

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1912 Model Lever Tricycle,
Easiest Propulsion,
Perfect Mechanism,
Fitting and Finish.

Clutch-action Free Wheel, Improved Brake, Drop Footboard, Wicker Seat only if desired.

"MODERN FURNITURE
FOR INVALIDS"
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Every conceivable device
for Invalids' use.



THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

PREVENTS the hair from falling off.
RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its
ORIGINAL COLOUR.

IS NOT A DYE.

Of all Chemists and Hairdressers,
Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

Prepared only by ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., LTD.

BUT be
sure it is
"Keating's" to pre-
serve from MOTH
all Furs, Blankets,
Woollens, Carpets,
etc., sprinkle them
thoroughly with



Sold
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Tins
only
Id. 3d.
6d. and 1/-

KEATING'S
POWDER

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Petrol Last week's conference at the R.A.C. on the subject of the supply of petrol and its price may not have been productive of anything very tangible so far as actual results are concerned, but it has accomplished one thing—*whether* that it has cleared up the point of the attitude of the Trusts towards the private motorist. That attitude seems to be one of utter indifference to all interests save those of the Trusts themselves. In Sir Marcus Samuel's dictum that the price of a commodity is what it will fetch, we see an accurate index to the way in which we, as motorists, are regarded by those who make money out of us—we are to be experimented upon until the Oil Trust has determined where the breaking-point occurs, and, that having been fixed, I suppose the idea is to stop short of it by just a little. I must say that Sir Marcus argued his case well, even if he did ignore several of the more pertinent questions that were put to him. "Who is it," he asked, "who makes these huge profits we are accused of taking? Why, anyone who cares to buy shares in the Shell combination!"

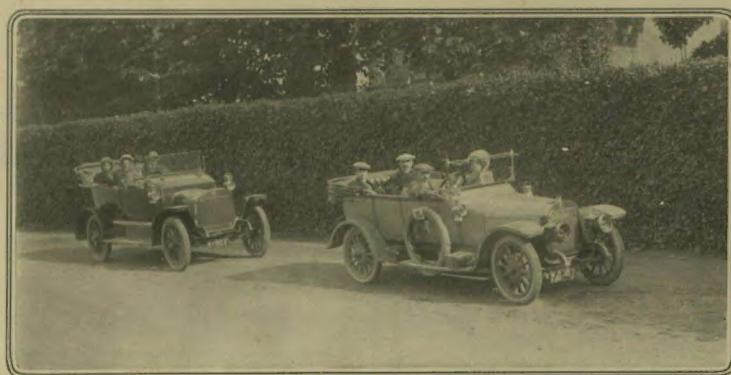
A very telling argument, were it not for one weak point in it. Perhaps Sir Marcus would like to tell me where I can buy Shell stock at a price which will give me anything more than an ordinary commercial rate of interest on my

facilities. The question was put point-blank to Sir Marcus Samuel, whether, in the event of the Club using its influence in the desired direction, and with success, the motorist might expect to benefit by a reduction in the price of petrol. But on this point he was discreetly silent. Under the circumstances, therefore, I think the Club will be wise if it keeps in mind the policy of the Trusts themselves and gives nothing for nothing, and precious little for sixpence. It is a clever move to use the motorist himself as a cat's-paw to pull Trust chestnuts out of the fire, but I don't think, somehow, that it will come off this time.

A Joint Committee What was actually to be formed.

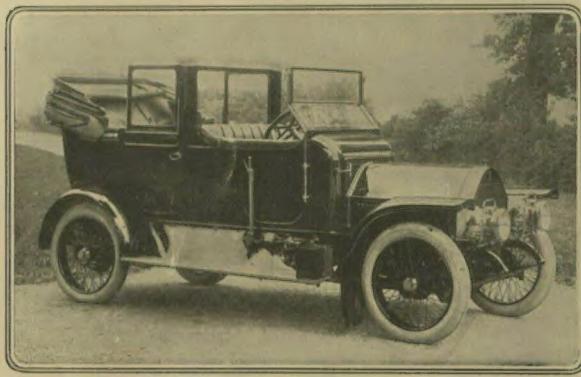
conference—and it is a valuable step in the right direction—was the adoption of the principle of constituting a joint committee representative of all the leading motoring organisations, to consider seriously the whole question of supply and price. I confess I am unable at the moment to see exactly what is to be accomplished by the deliberations of this joint committee, unless it is found to be practicable to institute something in the shape of effective competition with the Trusts. Exactly how that can be done it is

(Continued overleaf)



TWO CHARACTERISTIC ARGYLL TYPES.

The car on the right is one of the new 15-h.p. sleeve-valve models, which, driven by Mr. Whittall, gained a gold medal in the London-Edinburgh-London trial and was a close second for the Watson Cup. The other car is of the "Colonial" 15-h.p. poppet-valve type.

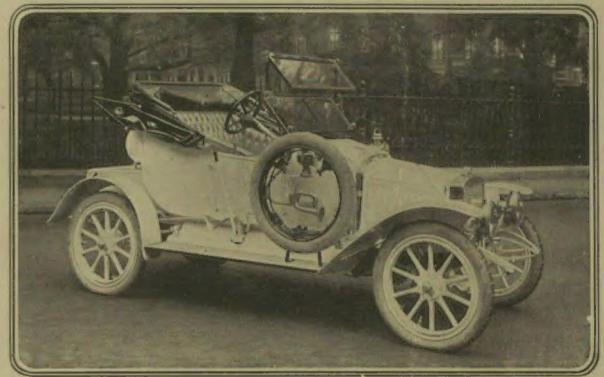


CONVERTIBLE FROM CLOSED TO OPEN: A 20-H.P. SIX-SEATER HUMBER CABRIO-PHAETON.

The car can be converted from a closed to an open body in a few minutes. When the hood is lowered, protection from wind is obtained by raising the front light and the door frame.

capital. I dare wager that there is none to be had that will produce me the regular 22 per cent. which those on the inside look to drawing year by year.

The whole burden of the case presented by the Trusts is that we have to pay more for our petrol because the Port of London Authority will not give facilities for the ocean-going tank-vessels to discharge nearer to London than Thames Haven. They are endeavouring to force public opinion, as represented by the R.A.C. and the A.A., to intervene to bring pressure to bear on the authorities to grant those



BUILT BY MORGAN AND CO. FOR MR. W. H. STEEN: A 10-H.P. ADLER CAR.

The above photograph is of a smart 10-h.p. Adler car, recently built to the order of Mr. W. H. Steen, of Finlarig, by Messrs. Morgan and Co., of Old Bond Street and Long Acre.



EQUIP YOUR TOURING CAR with **DUNLOP TYRES**

and thus obtain the utmost

**COMFORT,
RELIABILITY,
ECONOMY.**

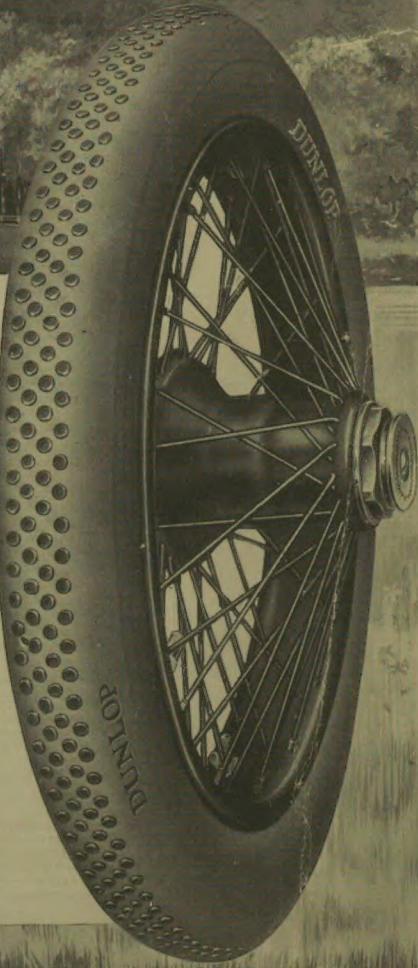
It is worth noting that finer results can be secured by using **DUNLOP DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS** in conjunction with **DUNLOP TYRES**.

Illustrated particulars of Dunlop tyres, wheels, and accessories sent post free.

The Dunlop Tyre Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham, and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W.
Paris: 4, Rue du Colonel Moll.

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Golfers should try the 1912 Dunlops; they fly farther than ever.





**"Give me
BEECHAM'S
PILLS,
and the World
is mine"**

A PICTURE OF HEALTH.—How often have you sighed to possess such bright eyes, happy face, springy step, and cheery voice, as mayhap some of your friends. While you despondently brood over your own poor state of health, has it ever occurred to you how easily the desired vigour of mind and body has been secured by these others, and how much more easily it is maintained? Beecham's Pills are undoubtedly most effective in bringing about sound digestion, active liver, pure blood, and buoyant spirits. In your own case the same happy state can be secured by the use of the same medicine. The splendid effects of Beecham's Pills are not accidental, they are the natural result of a skilful combination of valuable vegetable extracts in exact proportions; they act specifically and gently on the organs at fault. In whatever way your trouble may have come about, whether through dietary indiscretions, worry, or irregularity of any kind, it is quite certain you will greatly benefit by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire. Sold everywhere in boxes, price 1/1½ (56 pills) and 2/9 (108 pills).

third in
India Attenu-
and one third
Sarah Attenu-
burgh for life and
then for Frederick
Attenborough.

The will and codicil of LADY EDITH ISABELLA ADEANE, of 28, Eaton Place, widow of Edward Stanley Adeane, who died on May 7, have been proved, the value of the property being £40,306 all of which she leaves to her son Lieutenant Henry Robert Augustus Adeane, of the Coldstream Guards.

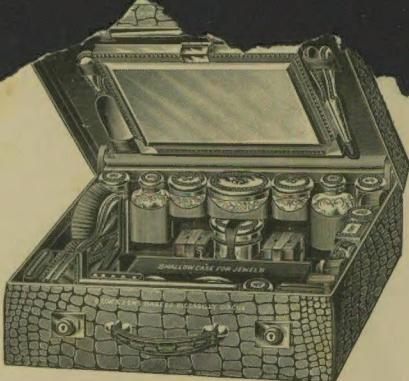
The following im-
portant wills have now
been proved—

Mr. George Henry Kearn-
ton, Huest Dene, Ore,
Hastings. £63,115
Mr. Robert Wilmet Trevor
Mr. James Booth, Oldfield
chester, solicitor

A TROPHY FOR THOSE TRIED AS BY FIRE, THE SHIELD COMPETED FOR BY HERTFORDSHIRE FIRE BRIGADES.

This handsome shield has been presented to the fire brigades of Hertfordshire, for annual competition by fifteen brigades of the county which are affiliated to the National Fire Brigade Union. The shield was made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, of 158, Oxford Street, W., 220, Regent Street, W., and 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Morris, Ivybridge, Devon £47,935
Bank, Bowdon and Man-
chester, £43,736



CHIPPENDALE CURVES IN TOILET REQUISITES: THE LATEST THING IN DRESSING-CASES.

At Messrs. Drew and Sons' well-known premises in Piccadilly Circus may be seen the very latest thing in dressing-cases, the distinctive feature of which is Chippendale silver. This naturally reminds one of old-fashioned furniture, but the name in this case refers to the quaint contours of the various pieces, such as the brushes, mirror, and tops of the bottles, in the outlines of which the familiar graceful Chippendale curves are reproduced in miniature. All the sets can be had in silver or silver gilt.



BY APPOINTMENT.

'What the Public Wants' IS a really good and reliable Soap.

JOHN KNIGHT'S NATURAL BOUQUET TOILET SOAPS

Supply the Want.

Being absolutely pure, they impart a delightful freshness to the Complexion and Health to the Skin.

JOHN KNIGHT, LTD., Soapmakers to H.M. the King,
The Royal Primrose Soap Works, LONDON.

SEND 6 PENNY STAMPS TO DEPT. I.L. FOR A SAMPLE BOX CON-
TAINING A SELECTION OF SIX SPECIAL TABLETS, POST FREE.

Awarded "Grand Prix" Franco-British Exhibition.



The Summer Cream.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, the face-cream without grease, is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin. Its entirely new principle stimulates the natural energy of the skin to prevent sunburn, heat spots, peeling, roughness or redness. It acts like a charm on abrasions, grazes, blisters and insect stings. For giving cool, clean comfort and natural beauty to the skin there is nothing to equal it. Daubily scented. Price 1/- everywhere.

Icilmal Fluor Cream.
Send 2d. stamp for sample and 3 coloured postcards
of Icilmal Spring—a natural curiosity.
ICILMA CO., LTD. (Dept. 16), 14a ROSEBERRY
AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.



A NECESSARY ACCESSORY TO YOUR CAR IS A "JONES" 1909 Gold Medal SPEEDOMETER

And the use of one
Ensures a Guarantee of
**EFFICIENCY,
ACCURACY,
RELIABILITY.**

Mr. S. F. EDGE writes (with reference to his wonderful 24 hours' ride at Brooklands):

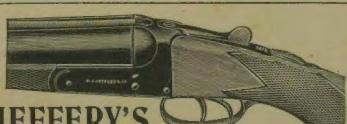
"The 'Jones' Speedometers were simply invaluable; in fact, for a long-distance ride on the track, one could not do anything like as well without such a splendid and reliable speed recorder as the 'Jones.' I would never be without one for running on the track. I think no Speedometer in the world ever had such a rapid and violent testing, and they all came through perfectly."

Write for Brochure.

Prices 4 to 30 Guineas.

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Thousands of these guns are in use throughout the world, and they have acquired a wide-spread reputation for durability and good shooting.

Jeffery's Telescopic Rifle Sights from 10/- each.

Jeffery's New Price Lists post free, also lists of rare Secondhand Guns.

Makers of Express Rifles, Target Rifles, Miniature Rifles, and the celebrated Sharpshooter and Champion Shot-Gun Cartridges.

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A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge
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Hæmorrhoids, Bile, Headache
Loss of Appetite,

Gastric and Intestinal Troubles.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

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(Corner of Castle Street), LONDON, S.

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